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August 24, 1918. Temperature 8 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 92
Humidity 92

August 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 89
Humidity 94 65

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

Barometer 29.81

8029 日八十月七

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

A WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS REVIEWED.

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURE ALBERT.

London, August 22.
The intensely interesting battle position continues the one great topic. Events are moving so fast that it is difficult to keep pace with them, but a summary of the week's happenings may be useful.

Chaulnes and Roye have not yet been captured, but they are closely invested by the combined operations of General Rawlinson's Fourth Army, General Debeney's First French Army and General Humbert's Third French Army. Between August 15 and 17 these Franco-British forces advanced astride the Amiens-Roye road to the western outskirts of Roye, while the important key point of Lassigny, on the Lassigny massif, was captured by General Humbert after the massed was captured by him in a strenuous struggle.

Between the Matz and the Oise, the Germans stubbornly resisted the French offensive on the 18th and 19th instant and prevented the French from making much progress here. This was exactly what Marshal Foch aimed at, as it fixed the enemy's attention on this part of the field while a new development was materialising elsewhere. This new development was the hammer blow by General Mangin's Tenth French Army, which began on the 18th inst. on a front of about ten miles and has swept forward irresistibly as far as the Ailette. By Wednesday evening, General Mangin's battle-front had broadened to sixteen miles from the Aisne to Bailly and the maximum penetration so far is some fifteen or eighteen miles.

Meanwhile, General Humbert's Third Army, advancing on General Mangin's left, progressed more than five miles at its furthest point and is streaming down the further slopes of Lassigny and beyond. It is too early yet to predict the effect of this advance, but it is evident that it constitutes a serious threat to the enemy's positions northward of the Aisne and if it can be continued further will outflank the whole German lines on the Aisne and Vesle Rivers. The German lines westward of the Oise are also threatened. The Allies have, in fact, succeeded in driving a formidable wedge between the Crown Prince's and General von Boehm's Groups of Armies.

The total prisoners captured between the Oise and the Aisne from the 18th to the 20th inst. exceed ten thousand. This number is likely to be considerably exceeded when the captures of yesterday and to-day are added.

The French have made the most successful use of the element of surprise and their losses have been gratifyingly small. Surprise tactics were also effectively employed on the 21st inst. when General Byng attacked north of the Ancre. The British in this sector have advanced practically to the line of the Albert-Arras Railway.

General Byng's attack is a direct threat to the German positions on the important Thiepval Ridge, also to the right flank of the enemy's line on the Ancre. These positions have a melancholy interest for both the British and the French, as they were the scene of several costly failures in 1915 and 1918.

During the week the Germans have effected a slight further retirement in the Serre salient and have also evacuated some trenches on either bank of the Scarpe. In the Lys salient the withdrawal has been continued, accompanied by a successful hustling tactic by the British, who have secured nearly a thousand prisoners.

An interesting question is "To what line do the Germans intend to retire?" The Germans have recently shown a desperate anxiety to evacuate salients and straighten their front. The opinion is expressed that this may be a preliminary to a withdrawal on a more extended scale such as was undertaken at the beginning of 1917. There is at present nothing to show that the Germans are going to retire so far, but such a retirement is not impossible considering the enemy's extreme losses and serious shortage of men.

Regarding the other theatre, nothing important has occurred in Italy, but it is interesting to note that the Austrian losses on the British front in Italy from June 15 to August 15 are estimated at 20,200, whereas the total British casualties during the same period were only 2,544. The Russian situation is somewhat obscure, but it may be mentioned that the Japanese forces which has landed at Vladivostok is considerable. In Persia and the Caucasus, the only change during the week has been the defeat of the Jelai in the area west of Lake Urmiah by the Turks, who have taken the town of Urmiah. This led to a wholesale migration of the Jelai population, who feared a massacre. They were closely pursued by the Turks until a force of British cavalry dispersed the enemy and escorted the fugitives to safety.

Albert Captured.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We have captured Albert, Australians participating. We took 1,400 prisoners and a few guns."

HINDENBURG ADMITS A SET-BACK.

But Still Talks of a "German Peace."

London, August 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, General von Hindenburg, reviewing the Third Guards Regiment on the anniversary of the storming of St. Privat in 1870, said: "Although we may frankly admit that we have had a set-back, our position is favourable. We must not be influenced by what has happened. Success is with us. The enemy begins to show weariness, and so long as we do not relax our efforts we shall obtain an honourable and strong German peace."

GERMAN WASTE OF IRON.

London, August 22.
The *Vossische Zeitung* states that over 4,000,000 iron crosses have been awarded.

A STRIKE ENDED.

London, August 22.
The tram and bus strikers are resuming work to-morrow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WAR REFUGEES.

To be Admitted to America.

London, August 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson has transmitted to Congress a joint resolution authorizing the admission of war refugees into the United States. The resolution proposes the waiving of the immigration laws in their case until six months after the war. It is particularly designed to admit 1,800 Serbian refugees, including 500 children now in Russia.

MASSACRE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

London, August 23.
A message from Amsterdam says that, according to a German source, the Red Guards, upon capturing Simbirsk, publicly hanged in the market place three hundred Czecho-Slovaks.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

London, August 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the Quebec Bridge has passed the severest tests and the Government takes it over shortly.

U.S. MAN-POWER BILL.

London, August 23.
A Washington message says that both Houses of Congress have begun a debate on the Man Power Bill. The House of Representatives will sit continuously till the Bill is passed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

Allies' Great Strategic Scheme.

London, Aug. 22.
The series of blows now being dealt the Germans on the whole front from the Belgian frontier to Rheims is remarkable, not merely for the rapidity with which they succeed each other, but for the fact that they are not isolated enterprises, but integral parts of a great strategic scheme directed by a master. As a Paris expert expressively phrased it, Ludendorff is like a bully being manoeuvred and managed by a jujitsu expert. It is conceded that the Germans planned the retreat, but they were forced to carry out the retreat according to the will of the Allies, and if he tries to stand risks annihilation of whole units. The fresh heavy losses he has again sustained prove the retreat is in no way the voluntary operation he pretends. Apart from material losses the enemy is suffering heavily in moral from the paralyzing uncertainty imposed on him by the variety of the tactics and strategy of the Allied operations. The attacks by General Mangin and Byng, the two outstanding operations of the moment, were successful because both effected complete surprise. General Byng avoided a frontal attack along the Somme and by striking further north prepared the way for a converging attack on the Somme positions from the north and south. General Mangin's advance on the left of the Oise promises to envelop Noyon from the east, thus helping General Humbert in the Lassigny region.

Lassigny Captured.

London, Aug. 22.
A French communique states: Between the Matz and the Oise the enemy, despite his resistance, bent under our vigorous pressure. Lassigny has fallen. Further south we gained a footing in Le Plémeux, captured Orval Wood and reached the outskirts of Chiry Ourcamp. We continued our successes east of the Oise and captured Carlepont Woods, which are on the Oise east of Noyon, between Sempigny and Pont-Oise. Further east we passed the Noyon-Coucy-le-Chateau road and captured Camelin-le-Fresne, Berlanecourt and reached the outskirts of St. Aubin. Since yesterday we have liberated a score of villages and advanced eight kilometres at certain points. Nine enemy aeroplanes were felled and three balloons set on fire yesterday. Forty-one tons of projectiles were dropped during the day from a height varying from fifty to five hundred yards on troop concentrations, convoys, and the passages of the Ailette, in addition to tens of thousands of cartridges. We continued to attack by bomb and machine-gun the Ailette passages at night-time, besides dropping 23 tons of bombs on several stations.

The German Way.

Paris, Aug. 22.
Referring to last evening's German communique a semi-official statement says: The German Command, being no longer able to plead elastic falling back, or victory for its rearguard, or the desire to secure more freedom of manoeuvre to explain his retreat, simply denies it. This method is too simple to take anyone in. The facts fortunately speak for themselves.

British Capture Many Prisoners.

London, Aug. 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: At 4.45 this morning we attacked the enemy's positions between the Somme and the Ancre. By night-fall on Wednesday our patrols had progressed on the left bank of the Ancre, southward and south-eastward of Beaumont. We maintained the positions gained yesterday northward of the Ancre against strong counter-attacks in the afternoon and evening on the Miraumont-Achiet-le-Grand front. From counter-attacks developed this morning opposite Miraumont and Ires. We captured two to three thousand prisoners and a few guns on Wednesday and further progressed eastward and north-eastward of Merville. We reached the outskirts of Neuf Berquin and captured a strong point northward of Bailloul. We repulsed, after sharp fighting, a strong local counter-attack against Locrehol farm, north-westward of Drenouire and further fighting occurred in the night on this sector.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LATEST SHIPPING FIGURES.

London, Aug. 22.
The Press Bureau states: The following are the July mercantile losses, all in gross tons. British 176,479 tons, Allied and neutral 136,532 tons. Compared with the adjusted June losses these figures show a British increase of 10,985 tons and an Allied and Neutral increase of 20,552 tons, and compared with the adjusted May losses they show a British decrease of 35,301, and an Allied and neutral increase of 3,829 tons. Compared with July last year the combined British, Allied and neutral decrease is 261,938 tons. The British losses in July exceeded the building in the United Kingdom yards by 34,531 tons, but in the same month 12,220 tons were completed abroad on British account, reducing the July deficit to 22,311 compared with an average monthly deficit during the first six months of this year of nearly 90,000 tons. Sailings to and from Britain in July were more numerous than ever, being 7,718,898 tons for steamships exceeding 500 tons, representing an increase of 233,512 tons compared with June.

FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES.

Paris, Aug. 22.
The Messageries Maritimes liner Polynésie, 6,373 tons, en route from Bizerte to Salonika with Serbian troops, was mined on August 10th and sank. Nineteen are missing. The French steamer Balkan, 1,709 tons was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on August 15 and sank within a minute. So far 102 have been saved.

GERMAN POPULATION.

Some Facts about its Decline.

Even before the war the German Government was gravely preoccupied with the birthrate of the Empire, which fell steadily from 40 per thousand in 1870 to 23.3 in 1913; and it is likely that one of the many reasons which led them to involve Europe in war was the desire to fight before their annual recruitment fell too low to give a prospect of success. Between 1913 and 1916, however, the rate again fell enormously, and reached 17.0, a reduction of 40 per cent. in three years. This means, according to a recent report issued by the Intelligence Department of the British Local Government Board, that after three years of war Germany was short of more than two million children who ought to have been born. The Copenhagen Society for the study of the Social Consequences of the War, in a study of the subject published in 1917, worked out the detailed figures for the first three years of war, 2,482,300, or nearly 2½ million. This study takes the increase in the German death-rate for these three years at 32 per cent, including military losses, and makes the total loss to Germany for these three years 3,700,000. We are going here to consider what the loss will be at the end of four years of war. Obviously we cannot merely carry on the Copenhagen figures for another year; for the death-rate has not remained constant, while the birth-rate has again fallen heavily since 1916. Naturally we have no official figures yet, but the weekly returns of births for some of the large towns are available. Let us take the death-rate first. The Copenhagen figures are presumably founded on the German official figures of their military losses. These figures are known to be incorrect, on several lines of evidence. One is that earlier in the war, before the German Government stopped their exportation, private lists—local rolls of honour—friendly society death-rolls, etc.—were available, and it was possible to calculate with more or less success the ratio of difference between the German official death-roll and the true death-roll. For an easily understood proof of the discrepancy, it suffices to mention that early in the spring of 1917 the then American Ambassador in Germany, Mr. Gerard, was told by the authorities that the German dead were 1½ million, at a time when the official list still stood at under one million. The best calculation of the German losses available to us, extending over 34 months, was believed to be based on the conclusions of the French General Staff, shows that the dead reached one million in 17 months; but in the second 17 months, owing to the slackening on the Russian front, they did not quite double; 1,800,000 would be a moderate figure for 34 months, giving an average of 53,000 dead per month. In the next 9 months, down to and including February 1918, the average certainly fell and must have been well under 53,000; while since March 21st, the German losses have been the greatest yet known in the war, and will no doubt continue till the end of the 4th year (July 31st). Here we can only guess. If one took 40,000 a month, and 68,000 for 5 months one would reach 2½ million at the end of four years. The deaths may not reach that; but it is improbable that they will fall far short.

The loss in births for the fourth year, on the 1916 ratio, would be some 833,000, making about 3,315,000 for four years. But in fact the birth-rate has fallen again enormously since 1916. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* recently took out the weekly figures at the beginning of January 1918 for 12 of the largest towns, including Berlin; they showed an average birthrate of 9.79 per thousand (against an average of 23.50 for London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Dublin). Doubtless the country districts are better; but a heavy fall is indisputable. The total loss in births over 4 years cannot therefore well be less than 3½ million, and may be very much more. How bad the position is may be guessed from the two Bills for increasing population recently introduced in the Reichstag, one of which is a panic measure to prohibit the manufacture and sale of contraceptives; naturally it will have small effect. Before the war we heard much about the low French birth-rate, 18.07. But in the big towns the German rate is now just one half of what the French was, and the fall there since 1913 is no longer 40 per cent. but 70 per cent.; that is, three children are born where 10 should be.

Two other points must be noticed. Germany has had some success in reducing her infantile death-rate, though it is still too high; it fell from 155 per thousand in 1914 to 133 in 1916 (against 95 in England in 1916). However, as 155 was a considerable rise over the peace-time figure, the real gain is far less than it looks. An astounding figure (88%) is in circulation for

THE TOLL OF WAR.

Daily Loss of 7,000 Potential Lives.

Sir Bernard Mallet, the Registrar-General, delivered a lecture recently at the Royal Institute of Public Health on "The Effects of the War as Shown in Vital Statistics."

Dealing with the decline in the birth-rate due to the war, he said that in England and Wales the births registered in 1913 numbered 881,890. In 1915 they fell to 814,614. In 1916 there was further fall to 788,520, the slightness of the fall from the previous year being due to the boom in marriages in 1915, when the number celebrated reached the "record" figure of 380,835. In 1917 the births registered fell to 668,248, a decline from the 1913 figure of 24 per cent. Up to the present we had lost in England and Wales in potential lives, on the standard of 1913, 650,900. He thought that it would be long before the birth-rate reached even the figure that obtained before the war.

Serious as this loss is to the coming generations in our country, he continued, there is reason to believe that we have suffered less in this direction than the other belligerent nations. In terms of percentages of loss on the pre-war population we may assume that Germany has lost in potential lives the equivalent of 4.5 per cent. of its total pre-war population, Austria 5 per cent., and Hungary 8 per cent. I think I may safely hazard the statement that the present war, by the fall of births it has occasioned, cost the belligerent countries of Europe not less than 12½ millions of potential lives. While the war has filled the graves, it has emptied the cradles. At the present time, every day that the war continues means the loss of 7,000 potential lives to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and the Central Empires. Race suicide among European peoples on the most colossal scale has been the outstanding result of German militarism.

the present death-rate among illegitimate children in their first year, but we cannot say with what truth.—We know however from the insurance offices there has been a considerable rise during the war in the death-rate among older civilians. We ourselves have unfortunately no figure for this increase; but the Kommune Praxis on January 19th, 1918, gave some statistics for Friedenau, a Berlin middle-class suburb, which throw light on the question; deaths rose from 307 in 1913 to 583 in 1915 and 495 in 1916, and these include only part of the deaths in the local military hospital. That is, the Friedenau death-rate had by 1916 risen over 62 per cent. while the Copenhagen study takes an all-round rise of only 32 per cent. We have then to add an unascertained figure for the higher civilian death-rate.

The conclusion then is that by August 1st 1918 Germany will have suffered a death loss of at least 3½ million potential children, somewhere near 2½ million soldiers, and an unascertained figure due to the higher civilian death-rate; that is, a total of something over 6 millions all told, on a pre-war population of 67.3 millions. We should not like to say without qualification, as some Germans have said, that Germany will have been decimated; but certainly she will not be far off it. And to this has still to be added an unknown number of those "war-children" so much discussed by German doctors, whom Professor Nicolai estimated at from one to two million for the first two years of the war; children born of hysterical parents, below the normal standard, and only reared with difficulty, who may live but can hardly become useful citizens.

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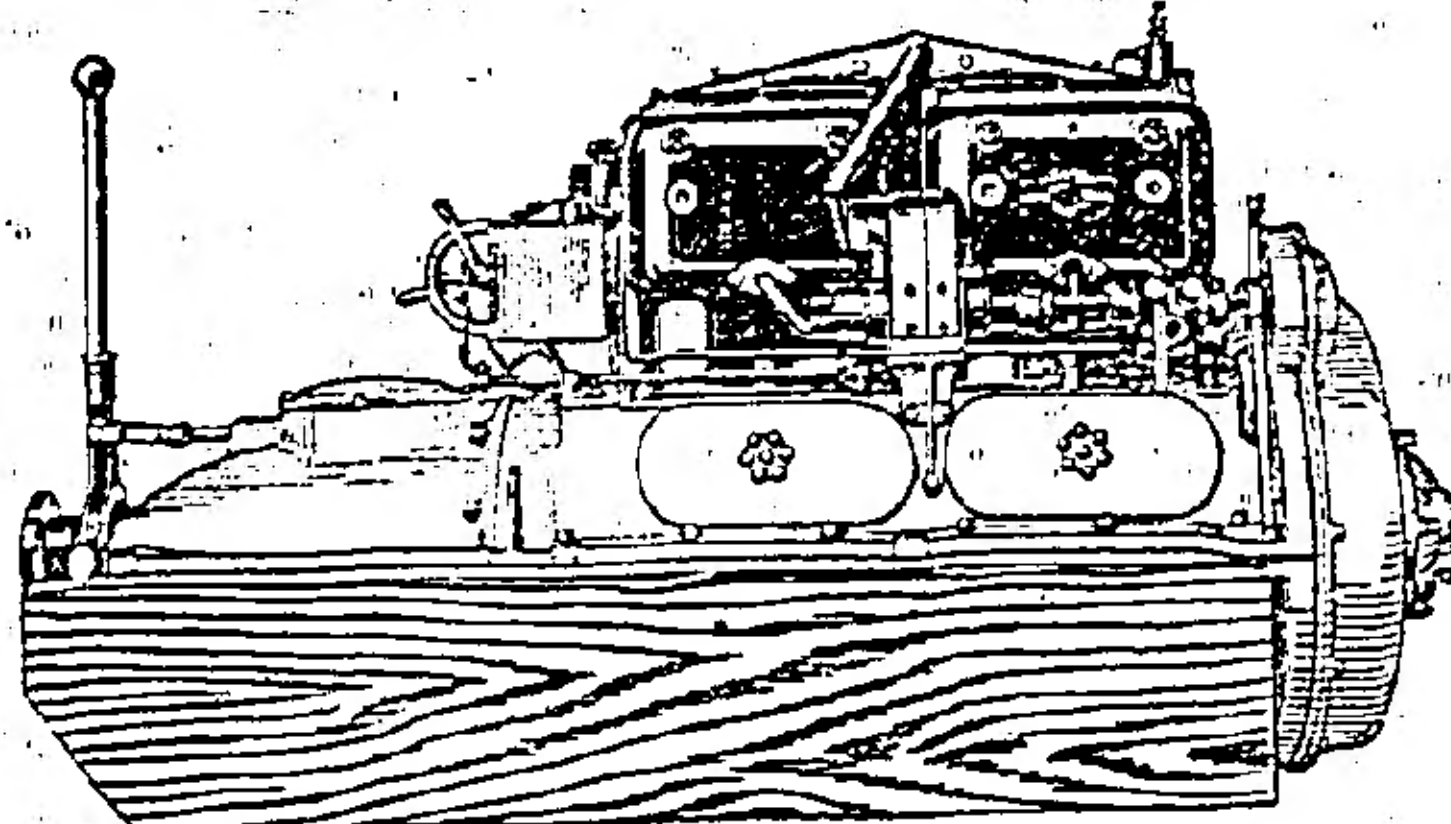
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GENERAL NEWS.

Hankow Railway Suspended.

According to advices from
Hankow, railway traffic between
Hankow and Peking has again
been suspended since the 9th
instant and trains coming from
Hankow can reach only as far as
Yen-cheng. Passengers coming
to Peking by that line have to
take the Tientsin Pukow line via
Hsuehchow. The Railway authori-
ties state that the damage done to
the line by floods is very extensive
and it will take some time to
effect the repairs.

Shot While Bathing.

A curious case of the death of
an officer was revealed at an
inquest recently. Second Lieut.
John Prince, of the Queen's
(Westminster) Rifles, was swim-
ming with two other officers in a
prohibited area in East Kent,
some 60 yards from targets set
up for aeroplane practice. A
machine passed over them and
opened fire. The other two officers
dived under the water, but
deceased was shot through the
head. The observer in the aero-
plane said he had taken the three
men for targets. Death from
misadventure was the verdict.

Aerial Mails in Japan.

Mr. Patterson, an American
aviator, arrived at Yokohama on
August 5, and the following day
visited the aerodrome at Shiba. He
commenced setting up the
machine he has brought over,
with which he will undertake to
carry mails between Tokyo and
Osaka after the 15th instant.
This event is being arranged
under the auspices of the Society
for the Study of Aerial Mail
Service, of which General
Nagasaki, Vice-President of the
Imperial Aviation Society, is
President. The former Society
will sell picture-postcards, and
buyers can stamp and offer them
to be carried by the American
aviator from Tokyo to Osaka or
vice versa. He will complete the
round journey in one day.

Great Fire in Kobe.

During the night of August 8,
it was discovered that the offices
of Messrs. Suzuki and Co., on
the side of the old Mikado Hotel,
at the west end of Sakaya-machi,
were on fire. The flames spread
rapidly and it was not long be-
fore the whole building was
involved. The building and its
contents burnt with great fierce-
ness, and the scene was a lurid
and impressive one. By half-
past ten the whole building had
collapsed, but the flames raged
more fiercely than ever. Fortu-
nately there was little wind, but
even as it was adjacent buildings
were in considerable danger, and
at 11 o'clock the big block to the
south was well alight. Live
embers were dropping all about,
and for half a mile round people
were taking precautions against
fire. Immense crowds gathered,
and not only filled the wide road,
but were perched on every point
of vantage, including the roof of
the Mitsubishi building to the
north. Perhaps the best view
was from the site of the old post
office, just opposite, which was
burnt out a few months ago.

King and Blind Lawyer.

Among the more noteworthy
incidents at a recent public
investigation at Buckingham Palace
was the conferring of the honour
of knighthood by the King on
Mr. Washington Banger, a blind
solicitor, who was led to his
Majesty by a Staff officer. The
King shook hands with the
recipient, and expressed apprecia-
tion of his work. In all 120 offi-
cers and men and a number of
Red Cross nurses were decorated
in the presence of 2,000 people.
When the King pinned the V.O.
and D.O. on the breast of
Sergeant Collins, of the Royal Welsh
Fusiliers, who at great risk saved
several wounded men when the
British forces were hard pressed
at Beersheba, his Majesty shook
hands with the brave soldier, and
said, "I am proud to be the
honorary colonel of your
regiment." The King showed
deep interest in the gallantry of
all the men whom he decorated,
and questioned them concerning
their deeds, showing special con-
sideration for the wounded. Major
Charles Bennett (Canadian I.)
and Major Arthur Bennett
(Canadian F.A.), father and son,
were presented to his Majesty,
who amid loud cheering decorat-
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and his son with the D.S.O.THE
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Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
£50.CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPESAND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Posed as a V.C.
At Bristol recently Charles Martin was sent to prison for three months for unlawfully wearing the V.C. ribbon. It was stated that he had been up and down the country living on the hospitality of public men and wounded soldiers. At Leeds a collection of £16 was made and handed to him.

Law Lords and Frozen Salmon.

Frozen salmon from Canada is "preserved," and not "fresh," fish, the House of Lords decided a few weeks ago. It was stated that when it reaches this country it is rigid and hard, like wood, and when struck gives a ringing sound. Some of this fish, which has been three years in England, is still in good condition.

A Simple Remedy.

The N. C. Daily News publishes the following formula for mosquitoes-in-the-net:—Take a pair of socks, not necessarily a soiled pair but a pair that has been worn one day, and attach them to the top of the net, one sock inside and one outside. Any mosquitoes that may be inside the net will be attracted to the pedal garments and remain there, leaving the sleeper to slumber in peace.

A School's War Record.

Speech Day was observed recently at Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse-square. The Headmaster said that of the 501 old boys and 12 members of the staff serving with the colours, 210 had been killed and 236 had been wounded. The decorations gained numbered over 200, and included two Victoria Crosses, 20 D.S.O.'s, 50 M.C.'s and 15 foreign Orders. One hundred and five had been mentioned in dispatches.

Could not Steal Victoria Cross.

A young lad's conscience prevented him, according to his story, stealing the V.C. of an officer, from whose house he was charged at Tottenham recently with the theft of several other articles. The officer was Capt. Clayton, of The China, Winchester Hill, and two brothers were concerned in the charge, Frederick and Sidney Tranter. Frederick told the police that he broke into the captain's house, and he added, "I saw Capt. Clayton's new V.C. in a case, but I would not rob a brave man of that." The brothers were remanded.

Damages for Being Called a German.

At Northampton Assizes recently £250 damages for libel and slander were awarded to Louis Steinberg, leather merchant, Northampton, against Thomas Duncan Wren, boot polish manufacturer, Northampton. Plaintiff was a Russian, born in Courland, and had lived in England for 30 years. He became naturalized 15 years ago. It was stated that the defendant had described Steinberg as a "German", and had said that lights had been shown at his house on a night when enemy aircraft were in the country. Mr. Justice Lush said, knowing what we did of the foul crimes Germany has committed not only against her foes in the field, but against helpless people of every class and both sexes, what villain could be made against a man than deliberately to call him a German?

The Sensations of Flying.
All the sensations of trips to the skies and to the centre of the earth were experienced by a party of scientists who recently visited the premises of Messrs. Siebe Gorman and Co. Members of the party entered a chamber in which the atmospheric conditions at various heights up to 20,000 feet were reproduced, and they also experienced the sensations of a journey into the depths of the earth, in a greatly intensified atmosphere. In this rarified air flying men cultivate their "air legs." The visitors were shown how birds give warning of poison gas. A bird in a cage was introduced into a chamber into which poison gas was turned. The bird was rapidly rendered unconscious, but Dr. J. S. Haldane, who was also in the chamber, showed no effects of the gas. Oxygen was administered to the bird, which quickly recovered and commenced to chirp.

NOTICES.



"Breezy music" to help you keep cool

"Keep your mind off the heat," say the doctors. "That's the way to keep cool." With a Victrola on your porch and some happy-hearted, light-footed music playing, it is quite possible to forget all about the heat.

Victrola Easy Terms

If you say the word, we will send a Victrola to your house today on such easy terms that you will never miss the money.

New and improved models

Prices \$44. to \$363.

less 5% Discount for cash with order

MOUTRIE'S VICTROLA AGENTS.



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 24, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Wallingford.
Mr. G. D. Faber, U.B., M.P., of Rush Court, Wallingford, one of the new peers, will take the title of Baron Wallingford, which has been extinct for over 300 years. Mr. Faber is High Steward of the borough of Wallingford.

A Gratifying Report.
It is gratifying to learn says the Peking and Tientsin Times that the post offices in Shanghai have received instructions from the Ministry of Communications and the Consular Body not to deliver certain newspapers sent from Switzerland. These papers come from German sources although printed in English and French. Last month a certain foreigner in Hankow received a parcel containing several newspapers which were pro-German. They were confiscated.

Aged Missionary's Death.
It is with very deep regret that we (N. C. Daily News) learn of the death, at the age of 74 years, of the Rev. John Whiteford Stevenson, deputy-director of the China Inland Mission in Shanghai, which occurred at the premises of the Mission, No. 9 Woosung Road, on August 14. Mr. Stevenson, who was a native of Glasgow and had been educated at the Castle Douglas Academy, first arrived in China in 1886 and had held the position of Deputy-director of the China Inland Mission for more than 30 years. He leaves a widow and two daughters, who are now at home, to whom deep sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

Bride's Sudden Death.
A sad tragedy of a bride was revealed at a St. Pancras inquest

recently on Elizabeth Jessie Oulethre, 19. The husband said they were married on Sunday. The wedding party was kept up till 1 a.m., and she was very lively and happy. They went to their newly-prepared home, and the following day at a quarter to six she sat in a chair and began to cry. Then she got up, and while looking in the mirror fell backward to the floor and died shortly afterwards. Dr. Spillbury stated death was due to syncope owing to fatty degeneration of the heart consequent on an influenza attack. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

A New Chinese Trading Company.
Since the promulgation of the regulations governing the issue of gold currency notes a project has been on foot to establish a company for foreign trade. The name of this company will be the China Trading Company and it will have a capital of \$5,000,000. The memorandum and articles of the association have been already drawn up by the Ministry of Finance. All foreign goods whether ordered by Government or by any public department will in future pass through this company, while special privileges will also be granted to it by all the steamship and railway companies regarding rates. What seems to deserve attention is that there is no restriction concerning the subscription of shares by foreigners, so it is expected that a great part of the shares will probably be taken up by foreigners. The memorandum and articles of association will be soon submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and be enforced as soon as they have been approved.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished, for 7 weeks from 9th September, INVERDRUE, Barker Road, 7 rooms, tennis court, &c. Apply to—W. CHATHAM, Public Works Department.

TO BE LET.—Detached SIX ROOMED house in Macdonnell Road, large verandahs, closed verandahs, numerous bath rooms, garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Box 420 or Telephone 2634.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—Six months or longer, cool fully furnished BUNGALOW, Broadwood Road. Tennis court. Kitchen Garden. Telephone. Moderate Rent to desirable. Tenants. Apply Box No. 1424 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—SMALL FLAT or bungalow from September onwards. Replies, giving full particulars, to Box 1418. No. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—AN IRON TANK of CISTERN to hold about 200 gallons. State price and full particulars to Box 1423 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—An experienced BUSINESS MAN to take charge of out-port branch office. Bond required \$10,000. Address Box 1411 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

REMINGTON, MONARCH AND SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS

REPAIRS AND INSPECTION INVITED

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AGENTS IN FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

£100 A YEAR FOR LIFE.

CAN BE SECURED NOW

by a Single Deposit of:
H.K. \$6616.80 AT AGE 55; OR
H.K. \$5728.90 AT AGE 60.

For other ages and amounts in proportion.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.
P. M. WELLES, Manager. Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.

Restrictions on Certain Classes.

The Director of the War Trade Department directs the attention of exporters of grey cotton piece goods to the Order of Council dated the 11th June, prohibiting the exportation to all destinations of—

"Cotton manufactures, the following—typewriter cloth and fine cotton cambrics in the grey, from 40 to 50 inches, wide, and weighing from 11oz. to 4oz. per square yard."

A general licence (W.T.D. 27325/18) has been issued by the Privy Council authorising (subject to the observance of certain conditions therein referred to and without further application to the War Trade Department) the export of goods falling within the scope of this prohibition to all destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates, and also in France, French Possessions, Italy, Italian Possessions, Spain, Portugal, and countries outside Europe (other than those on the Mediterranean Sea and in Asiatic Russia). These conditions require that exporters desiring to take advantage of this general licence shall (a) submit samples of their goods (i.e., typewriter cloth and fine cambric cloth of the above description) to the War Department,

Cotton Textile Office, Danks Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester, and obtain from that office a certificate to the effect that there is no objection on the part of that office to the shipment of the goods of which samples have been submitted; and (b) produce the certificate to the Customs authorities at the time of delivering the relative shipping documents.

Cotton goods in the grey which do not fall within the scope of the prohibition will not be permitted to be exported without licence to the destination named, unless a declaration is delivered to the Customs authorities by the exporter to the effect that the goods are not covered by the prohibition in question.

It should be noted that it will still be necessary to obtain licences from the War Trade Department in respect of all goods covered by the prohibition relating to "cotton, all manufactures, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited" (list c), when the goods are for shipment to destinations other than those alluded to in paragraph 2, and future applications for such licences will only be considered by the War Trade Department if they are accompanied either by the certificate mentioned in paragraph 3 or the declaration mentioned in paragraph 4.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPT.

SALE

August 28th to September 7th.

THE WHOLE STOCK ON VIEW
REDUCED 25% TO CLEAR.

REXONA.

THE RAPID HEALER. A COOLING, SOOTHING; HEALING ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL ERUPTIONS AND IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

USEFUL FOR ECZEMA, STINGS OF INSECTS AND ALL KINDS OF INFLAMMATION.

Sold in tins 75 cts. and \$1.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 16.

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FOR
Toilet Requisites
Patent Medicines
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Surgical Dressings & Instruments
Parke, Davis & Co.'s Products
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CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

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TELEPHONE 2667.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1116. 25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

To the Justices of the Peace of the Colony of Hongkong.

Gentlemen,
It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination. If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

R. M.
THE

BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.



We have just received a large consignment of

REMY MARTIN & CO'S
BRANDY from COGNAC

This firm was established in 1724 and have made and bottled the best Brandy ever since. Guaranteed of best Chateau grape.


THORESEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,
Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

for a bottle or case.

Sales Agents:
MANNERS & BACKHOUSE

Canton.



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY, NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 610.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918.

FUTURE VISIONS.

With all the scientific research and application that the war has fostered there is a wonderful scope for speculation as to how the coming days of peace will be affected when the forces of war are turned to peaceful pursuits, and it can confidently be predicted that the processes of production will, in a few years, be so revolutionized as to change the whole face of the industrial world. Leading men of all nations are rightly looking ahead to periods of prosperity brought about by changed conditions, but there is something not a little fantastic in a recent vision of the All Highest German Kaiser which has been published in the *Lokal-Anzeiger*. The favourite war correspondent of the Kaiser, Karl Rosner, tells of how one evening, after a busy day, the Emperor spoke with glowing enthusiasm of the times when the forces now let loose on destruction would again be placed in the service of peaceful pursuits. He sketched far-reaching advances in the technical domain, in physics, chemistry, and scientific farming, and forecasted that all of Germany's needs in nitrates would be covered by extracting nitrate from the air. He proceeded to describe the "marvellous possibilities" of the new gas motors and how purified waste waters from metal works would serve to fertilize the fields so that deserts would blossom like roses and make arid regions self-supporting as regards food. With daring flights of fancy, the Emperor predicted the harnessing of the rays of the sun and the recovery of the ocean's innermost treasures. Judged from the standpoint of scientific achievement, no one will possibly have a quarrel with the day-dreaming of this ever-romancing monarch, for with the march of discovery the whole of the dream might easily be translated into fact. But this same Emperor damned the whole utterance when he added "This will all come to pass once Germany secures the strong peace for which I am working," for in that tag is not only a condition that falsely implies that by Germans alone is it possible to perfect scientific research, but also a menace to the rest of the civilized world.

It is when one views the future, so full of tremendous possibilities as regards the alleviation of human toil and drudgery, that the absolute necessity of destroying German despotism might be brought fully home. To sit in reflection and conjure up the state of other peoples were a German "strong peace" to be secured, is to suffer from all the fears of nightmare, for one can see nations timidly striving after improvement, fearing, and perhaps suffering from, a state of vassalage and generally yielding to the greedy dictates of a conscienceless Power. In contrast one can picture, with little fear of being thought Utopian, civilised nations, freed from the weight of armaments, living in smity and good-will, concentrating on human uplift, secure in a just and retributive peace enforced by superior Allied will. If Germany before the war and before her trial of strength dared to become the juggernaut car of Europe it does not take much imagination to picture what her attitude towards others would be did she come out of this war a victor, free to act how and when she chose. The Kaiser's dream takes on a new significance when looked at in this light, and to save the world from the power of a Junker nation armed not only with physical might but with scientific weapons, actual and potential, the Allies are, now pouring out blood and treasure in a profession that must carry triumph in its train.

As on each succeeding day one reviews the course of the war, weighs in the balance of justice the merits and demerits of the contending forces, and contrasts the moral tone and purpose of the nations engaged, there is borne in upon one the conviction that there was never a more holy war fought than that which is raging now. It is a real struggle between the forces of darkness and of light, and will determine by its result whether humanity goes on to advance towards its own eventual emancipation from ignorance and error or whether there is to be a disastrous check in the course of natural evolution. The Kaiser and others might dream of wonderful things ahead in the physical world, but until there has been established morality of conduct, mutual toleration, and inviolate oaths of honour, all the scientific progress in the world will add but nothing to the sum total of human happiness. There is a prior duty than that of research just now, and that is for the armies of the Entente to lay the sure foundations of all future progress—human equality.

A Former Housing Scheme.

In view of the revived interest which is being shown in the housing question, and the suggestions which are being made for new residential areas, it is worth recalling that some four years ago there was a great deal of talk about the creation of a modern settlement on the southern side of the island. Indeed, a draft scheme was drawn up between the Government and Messrs. Denys and Bowley in connection with the proposals, and one of the ideas contemplated was the construction of a tramway or light railway from a point in Wong Nei-Cheong Valley, through Wong Nei-Cheong Gap to Deep Water Bay. Rights were also to be vested in the promoters of the scheme to run a public motor-car service from the proposed light railway to any point in the new residential area in which the promoters had an option. The scheme was a most elaborate and well-thought-out one and, had it matured, there is no doubt the general housing situation would not be nearly so serious as it is today. Unhappily, the war broke out and (we presume that is the cause) prevented the development of the idea. We should like to know, however, whether it is not even now possible for something to be done towards realising the plans then decided upon. We hear that there is to be a modern hotel erected at Repulse Bay; then why cannot the promoters of this other scheme endeavour to revive their most admirable proposals without further delay? Some statement on the subject would be generally welcomed.

Reform Indeed!

There are evidently some very ardent reformers in the so-called Canton Military Government, if we are to judge by the anti-smoking edict which has just been issued by the Interior Department. The regulations which this illustrious body suggests as being necessary are that boys below 18 years of age should not be permitted to smoke in the streets, that naval and military men be denied the enjoyment of the fragrant weed, and no teachers or scholars be allowed either to buy or smoke cigarettes. That is a programme of reform which would bring joy to the hearts of the most advanced anti-smoking crank, but that it can ever be carried into effect is, of course, unthinkable. We do not doubt that excessive cigarette smoking is doing a deal of harm among the very young Chinese, and it would certainly be well if it could be checked among those of tender years, for it is quite a common sight to see mere toddlers—girls as well as boys—puffing away at cigarettes. But that soldiers and sailors should be deprived of their smokes is too funny for words. In England there is a law against mere boys smoking; in Canton it is suggested that no-one under 18 years be allowed to publicly indulge his liking for tobacco—and, of course, a Chinese of 18 years is a man, not a boy. The basic ideas of the Canton reformers are all right, but they have sadly over-stepped the mark.

Mixed Marriages.

Another bit of Canton news which our correspondent recently sent us is far more satisfactory reading. We refer to the announcement that the Educational Board has definitely set itself against mixed marriages by Chinese students in foreign countries. The Board, so we are told, has decided that those in charge of such students abroad are not to be allowed to grant marriage certificates to scholars who are supported by the Government and that the latter's financial grants are to be cancelled and the students themselves dismissed if they do contract such marriages. That is a very sensible course of action. It has been provided over and over again that such marriages usually have the most unhappy results to both parties when the husband returns to his native country, and from no standpoint should they be encouraged. The Hongkong Benevolent Society has many times had occasion to express itself against these mixed marriages. If the Chinese Board of Education now carries out the scheme suggested, the results should be of the utmost benefit to all concerned.

DAY BY DAY.

WITHOUT CARE AND DILIGENCE WE CAN NEVER ACQUIRE VIRTUES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the destruction of Louvain by the Germans.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.7/16d.

The Architects' List.
The name of Mr. James William White is added to the List of Authorised Architects.

"Stopping of Heat."
To-day, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of *Chu shu*, or "Stopping of Heat." We sincerely hope that the title will be justified by an early drop in the temperature.

Attached to Sanitary Department.
His Excellency the Governor has approved of Mr. Eric William Hamilton being attached to the Sanitary Department for special duty, with effect from the 26th August, 1918, and until further notice.

Commission in H.K.D.C.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed Dr. Harry Lovett Cumming to be a Lieutenant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from this date, vice Lieutenant Charles William McKenny transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Board of Arbitration.
His Excellency the Governor has nominated Mr. Charles Henry Gale to be a member of a Board of Arbitrators, appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lot No. 2422 and the buildings on Lot No. 2493 in Survey District IV.

Executive Council.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Hon. Mr. David Landale to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir Catchick Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., or until further notice.

A Building Appointment.
It is notified that Mr. James William White, Assistant Engineer, has been deputed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to act on behalf of the Building Authority in all cases referred to in Sections 205, 206, 207 and 207A of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, in connection with dangerous buildings.

Gambler.
Seven Chinese were charged at the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with playing "Fo Chi." Inspector J. J. Watt prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for all the defendants. Mr. Grist pleaded guilty on behalf of his clients and asked his Worship to impose the usual small fine. His Worship fined each defendant \$2, and ordered the 80 cents found in the house to be confiscated.

Mr. Potter's Appointment.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed, vice Mr. Eric William Hamilton, transferred, Mr. Frederick Pel E don Leonard Potter to act as Assistant District Officer in the Southern District of the New Territories. Mr. Potter has also been appointed a Magistrate and been authorised to hold a Small Debts Court in the New Territories at the following places:—The charge rooms of the Police Stations at Tsan Wan, Tai O, Tung Chung, Cheung Chan, and Yeung Shu Wen.

Revenue Officer Deserted.
A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with deserting from the Revenue Office. Inspector J. C. Wildin, in prosecuting, said that defendant was under an agreement to serve in the Revenue Office for three years. A little over a year ago he deserted and was struck off. He was in charge at Yau-mat-sai, so held a responsible position. He was arrested yesterday morning by a Chinese constable. Defendant pleaded guilty, and said that he had received small wages here, but up in the country they received more. Inspector Wildin remarked that when he (defendant) deserted, two other revenue officers also deserted. His Worship fined defendant \$200, or three months' hard labour.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 31, 1893.)

The Dollar.
August 23.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/6.

Poor "Sport."
August 26.—There is a certain numerous class of "sportsmen" in this Colony and the neighbouring ports, who make a regular practice of breaking loose over the paddy-fields in Chinese territory—where of course no foreigners has a right to go at all without a passport—and shooting wildly right and left at anything and everything. They trample down the crops with absolute indifference to the protests of the poor people whose livelihood is thus ruined, and who, in fact, are not infrequently mauled or at least abused roundly for objecting to such proceedings. Not a single little sparrow escapes being peppered—for it is deemed great fun to hit a fledgling twit or some such thing and watch its struggles. It has been for a long time a wonder that the Chinese on the mainland so tamely submit to this wanton destruction of their growing crops without even occasionally murdering some scalliwag Portuguese "sportsman" of this kind; but we hear on apparently reliable authority that the Kwangtung Government is determined to enforce the prohibition which was tentatively issued last year, and stop the excesses of these ruffians, since they seem to have no sense of decency enough to stop themselves. They will not, we believe, be allowed to go on the mainland in future during the time of growing crops, so that the young birds will have a little more chance of living long enough to get their feathers—which is impossible under the present regime.

An Amusing Incident.

August 28.—The new bathing jetty and club-house at Kowloon Point formed the scene of a pretty little comedia one night last week—rather savouring of low comedy. Two members of the swimming club went down for a wet (internal or external, dependent on the weather) rather late in the evening, and on approaching the place were surprised to see a couple of Japanese ladies, veritable angelic murexes, playfully disporting in the water at the end of the jetty. At the intrusion of two male monstrosities, the timid creatures rushed for their kimonos and wanted to fly away home; but the "horrid men" looked the gate at the shore end of the jetty, and prepared to accord the charming visitors a fitting welcome. The two ladies, however, seeing the way of escape barred, despairingly flung themselves into the briny deep with all their pretty clothes on! Happily they managed to get ashore, and speedily disappeared up country, leaving the disappointed invaders to console themselves with what comfort they could find. Hastening home, the Japanese ladies found their male protectors, who also happen to be members of the Kowloon Bathing Club. When the story of these awful adventures had been told, there ensued a mighty gathering of armed men to go down to the bath-house with swords, and spears, and trawling bows, and dogs, and blunderbusses, and other instruments of music, to wipe out the two interlopers. On arrival, however, a large amount of military ardour appears to have evaporated for nothing ensued but explanations and drinks all round. But there was yet another surprise to come, for after all was apparently settled satisfactorily, next morning a lawyer's letter came round to the two members whose innocent surprise visit had alarmed the ladies and led to all the trouble in the first instance; they were threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties if they did not do certain things within 24 calendar weeks, or something of that sort. Accordingly, we believe, they did

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Warm Thanks for Hongkong Gifts.

The following communication has been received by Mrs. Pollock from Dr. Barnardo's Homes:—
18 to 28 St. Mary's Causeway, London, 25.6 June, 1918.

Dear Madam.—We have received your kind letter of the 16th April, containing £137 13s. 6d., being result of donations and a sale of work during Lent, in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and on behalf of our Honorary Director and Council I send herewith our official receipt with very grateful thanks. Such a gift from Overseas is most cheering in these times of high food-prices, for our family numbers over 7,000 children and their needs are neither few nor small. We are most grateful to our friends in Hongkong for remembering the needs of the children in the Homeland in this time of stress and strain.

It will be interesting to you to know that of all the outposts of Empire, Hongkong, by comparison with its size, stands out as the most generous to our Homes during the War, and we thank you very heartily for your share in stimulating these gifts. We know the hard work which it must have entailed. I notice that your collection has gone up by leaps and bounds. Your annual collection in our books stands as follows:—
£35 10s in 1912, £35 15s in 1914, £33 8s 9d in 1915, £50 in 1916, £100 in 1917, £137 13s 6d in 1918.

The Hongkong War Charities Committee have generously sent us three gifts amounting to £2,800, and the Hongkong St. George's Society have sent us £1,000. These are in addition to individual gifts and collections such as your own. There must be a very kind feeling beating in the hearts of the Hongkong residents for the children in the Homeland, and we are exceedingly grateful. Our work continues apace. Since War broke out we have admitted 6,077 children—a large proportion being the children of our soldiers and sailors. Among the admissions last year were two from Singapore, so that you will see our net reaches far and wide.

Our Charter is "No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission." We have no voting system, no waiting list, and no red tape. If a child needs our aid we give it willingly. Child-life is the nation's greatest asset, and it is a privilege to be able to hold out the hand of help to these destitute and forlorn little ones. 88,000 children in all have entered our Homes; 10,355 Barnardo boys are fighting for us on land and sea. Over 8,000 of these are in the Overseas Contingents—boys migrated in previous years. I think the enclosed booklet "The Hope of Britain's Future in the coming Generation" which we are just publishing, will interest you.

Once again thanking you and the other friends very heartily.

I am, dear Madam,
Faithfully yours,
CLAUDE WRIGHT,
General Secretary.

"Some Record."

Kobe claims to have discovered a new postal record for the Far East. A postcard mailed at Hongkong on November 28, 1913, was delivered at Kobe, as addressed, on July 1, 1918. It originally reached Japan in December, 1913, but in some manner slipped away again, and wandered about until, the postmarks show, it was despatched from Shanghai on June 23, this year.

apologise most abjectly, and there the matter rests for the present. There may be more anon.

Home Rule for Hongkong!
August 29.—Referring to the poll taken the other day in the Colony on the Irish Question, the *Shanghai Mercury* very pertinently remarks that "Hongkong certainly wants Home Rule itself, to get free of the Official Bismarcks who dog its head-way and retard its progress at the expense of the taxpayers."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The making of new words (on which the *Daily Chronicle* keeps watch) is less curious than the invention of old ones. When for instance, Mr. John Dillon said at Ballyborough that the eyes of the whole Irish race were literally fixed upon the contest of East Cavan he meant that those numerous eyes were figuratively turned thereon. There is no word more grotesquely misused than "literally." It is not only employed in the manner of exaggeration or of inaccuracy; it is taken for its contrary. And this is now done often in speech and in print. Mr. Dillon may say that a hundred writers in this respect literally keep step with him.

Another coincidence of the war. A soldier, serving in Flanders, wrote to his sister saying he had a lonely chum who asked him if he knew of any nice girl who would write to him and send him her photograph. The girl sent her own to her brother, and told him to pass it on to his chum. But this the brother refused to do. Later on the girl became engaged to a soldier who was convalescent at the local military hospital. He had met the girl's brother over in Flanders, and when the letter was on leave the girl arranged for the two to meet again. Then the brother confessed that this was chum to whom he had refused his sister's photograph!

Hit, which our troops now occupy, is built upon a strata of Hittite dating back to the Age of the Bible. Mr. Candler tells us, and he finds the results unpleasant. But that is the natural way, with men and animals. In India, where a tiger has once established a habit, another tiger will come when the first has been killed; and rats always succeed to the ruins of rats destroyed. Where man has once built, there his successors will go on building. How many Homes are there, reared one upon another; how many Londons, in the 15 feet of debris on which the present City stands?

Before the war, in many of the well-populated and poorer districts of London many of the small greengrocers made it a practice of selling to their customers—chiefly school-children—a half pennyworth or a pennyworth of mixed nuts. One day a very small boy, who evidently was on his way to school; paid a visit to one of these shops, and astonished the proprietor with the following order:—"Pean'orth o' mixed nuts, please, an' please don't put more'n a couple o' coker-nuts in 'em, gov'nor; else I shan't be able to get 'em in me pocket, 'cause I don't want teacher to see 'em."

One of the most discouraging signs of the times is that no exposure of official incompetence brings with it any punishment, but, on the contrary, reward or promotion. Says the *Saturday Review*. The negligence and impotence of the Indian Government as revealed in the Mesopotamia Report brought no consequences to the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge; and Surgeon General Sir William Babbie, the officer directly responsible for the deficiencies of the medical provision in Mesopotamia, was at once given an important appointment in the West of England. We now learn that Sir William Babbie has been appointed Medical Adviser to the Adjutant General, who is responsible for the direction of the whole Army Medical Service. The condition of many of the Military Hospitals is very far from what it should be, and requires immediate supervision. The Secretary of State for War entrusts this task to one who has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. This is "the career open" to failures.

A North Londoner's dog story:—"In a road at Hampstead yesterday I saw a dog leaning out of a window and barking loudly at a passing postman, to whom I remarked, 'That dog is no friend of yours.' He replied: 'Oh, he's all right. When I don't deliver a letter at his house he always watches for my return to remind me of the fact.'"

FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Presentation to a
Police Reservist.

An interesting function took place at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club last evening, when Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (B), presented P. O. Wattie with a cheque for \$300 rupees, on the occasion of his departure for active service.

Inspector Eastace, in a short speech, asked Mr. Franks to make the presentation. He said that P. O. Wattie joined the Police Reserve in December, 1915, and had a clean record for service. He had done more than the average patrol required, and was ready to help him on all occasions. As his Commanding Officer, he was really sorry to lose such a good man, but he had to go, being called for service. He wished him all success in his Army life.

Mr. Franks, in making the presentation said that he had very much pleasure in so doing. He said it might seem rather strange for P. O. Wattie to be presented with money, but in the Army one was not allowed to carry other things in his kit. So it was thought that a gift of money would be the best thing to do, and when he got to India he could buy whatever he liked. He thoroughly endorsed what Inspector Eastace had said about P. O. Wattie's service, and wished him God-speed and a safe return.

P. O. Wattie thanked all those present, and especially thanked Inspector Eastace for what he had said about his record in connection with the Police Reserve Force.

This concluded the function, and those present bade P. O. Wattie farewell.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Since our last report local rates have improved but Manchester prices have again advanced and the prospect of connecting simultaneous business becomes more and more remote. A limited business has been done at prices which certain importers were satisfied to accept for some of their holdings. Cotton.—Our last quotation is 24 80d.

Cotton Yarn.—Our prices show an unprecedented disparity compared with Bombay, which market has soared high above our level. Values here improved comparatively slowly and towards the close about 500 bales changed first hands at advances of about \$15 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$325/252. No. 12s. at \$230/252. No. 16s. at \$250/260. No. 20s. at \$250/275. Arrivals 5,500 bales. Sales 500 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Market has ruled very firm. Values of Chinese staple have advanced to \$52/80 while those of Indian descriptions are nominal at similar figures.

Woolens.—Nothing doing. **Canton Silk.**—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of July 27:—Stock:—1,500 bales. Market:—Silk.—For Lyons the amount of business reported during the fortnight is smaller than the previous one and the market is quieter. America is exceedingly quiet. Waste.—Dealers are quoting \$170 per pound for Extra Selected Opened and report market strong at their quotations.

Metals.—Cables from London and America advise advances in price for nearly every line, in some cases very considerable. Business locally is dull, enquiry has slackened in consequence, and the higher quotations for new business has stopped any offers made two weeks ago.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 200,000 sacks, mostly Shanghai flour. Quotations:—Shanghai Flour 2nd. \$10 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.64 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.30 per sack.

Sugar.—Market strong at advanced prices.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—The letter written by Mr. Harris, on the development of Hongkong, once more brings to the fore a most important problem—that of housing.

Many leading articles have appeared at times in all the local newspapers and these have brought correspondence showing that the public thoroughly endorse the views expressed on this really weighty matter, the shortage of houses.

Is it because the efforts made are the efforts of a few and they get wearied in well-doing that the subject is raised and, after a few days, drops again for lack of that spirit which would keep it before the Government's notice that they would be unable to ignore it any longer?

The Euxine reservation was a good scheme, but it has not been strictly enforced as regards the middle levels. The Peak and Kowloon are, then, the only places left, and it is almost impossible to get a house in either, as a daily perusal of the advertisements in the newspapers will bear out.

Is the Government wholly unconcerned in the matter? Surely someone is sufficiently interested in the health and comfort of the population here to work out a really feasible scheme.

If the further development of the Peak district is not possible, other plans should be drawn up, say on Garden City lines, and suitable means found to make the site easily accessible to the city.

Yours etc.,
PEG AWAY.
Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1915.

A MACAO SENSATION.

Sir,—With reference to the extraordinary story from the *Shanghai Gazette* which you reproduced in your issue of yesterday, I am taking immediate steps to trace the origin of this report. I am writing to Macao, and also to the Police Authorities at Shanghai. I might mention that I had never before heard of a Shanghai publication named the *Shanghai Gazette*.

When I am in possession of the facts of the case, I shall forward them to you for favour of publication.

Enclosing my card.

Yours etc.,
IAN IRISH CATHOLIC.

[We shall be most happy to publish any further information throwing light on this sensational report. The *Shanghai Gazette* is a newly-established evening newspaper.—Ed. H.K.T.]

TO CURE HEADACHES.

Constipation and Headaches go hand in hand. Remove the cause with a little dose of



and then your bilious headache, "liveriness," ill-smelling breath will disappear.

Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

A Heavy Sentence.

An Indian watchman on board the s.s. *Hoi Ming* was charged at the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of 21 tins and 8 maces of prepared opium. A Chinese detective gave evidence saying that he was detailed by Sgt. Shannon to follow the defendant, who was carrying a parcel to Hollywood Road from the wharf. On reaching Upper Stanton Street, defendant observed witness following him so he ran away. Witness chased and arrested him. The opium was found in a parcel of ground nuts. Defendant denied the offence, and said that he was assisting the witness in arresting another Chinese, when he was himself arrested. His Worship fined defendant \$2,000 or four months' hard labour.

WAR AMAZONS.

Will They Appear in England?

This war and its demands on women will produce a race of amazons, say sociological workers of Great Britain, and say it seriously.

It is said that the census figures show that 40 per cent. of the strongest children and 60 per cent. of the healthiest babies born in 1917 were the offspring of women who work in iron; that is, Lady Barrett, M.D., is sponsor for the claim that the women who are riveters in shipyards and cannon factories, who pound steel, wield heavy hammers, make rough chains and move munitions along the floors of the factories have borne strongest children during this war time. She has so been quoted in London papers.

The next sturdiest set of infants was born to women in the land army, and the third to those who are employed in chopping down trees in British wooded areas.

The reason put forward is not so much the unusually healthy muscular development of the mothers (although that is pointed to as responsible for the majority of the better births) as the superior food and living conditions that these working women can now afford for their children and themselves. They have moved into better, lighter homes; they get enough to eat; they wear warmer clothes and shoes; they are freed from the tyranny of drink; they are saving a little money. This last item, invested in war savings, has done a great deal to uplift the English poor.

Then, too, with the progress to the war the Government has undertaken more and more to safeguard the young families of working mothers. Day and night nurseries abound throughout the United Kingdom. Wherever there is a munitions plant (and their number is legion) there also is a house equipped and presided over by unlimited workers and teachers where children and babies may stay in comfort and security for a day, a night or a month. Whole families of little ones live beneath its roof during a mother's illness or during heavy night shifts. The conviction that her children are safe while she is working is of incalculable help to the mother.

Instruction in the care and upbringing of children is given to the mothers by physicians and nurses during and after work hours; medical attention is free or provided for at nominal rates. The mothers are induced to dress sensibly and to eat wholesome food and enough of it, particularly during working hours.

Many of the women in munitions gradually take on a masculine aspect not entirely explained by the working costume of trousers and tightly covered hair. Sociologists speak of this as the virility produced by heavy work—fore-runner of the amazon women who are coming.

British "women policemen" show this virile development most strongly perhaps of all the women workers in England. They are towers of strength, neatly big women, and they handle crowds and bullies in a masterly manner.

In a munitions factory in London not long ago a difference of opinion arose between a woman constable and her inspector, and a woman. It is the duty of woman constable to guard the morals of her sisters about the factory and see that factory rules are enforced; the inspector guards the constable.

The ladies waxed wroth. Suddenly the constable picked up the inspector and hurled her feet first into a muddy stream that runs through the factory grounds.

The stream was more mud than water, and almost swallowed the inspector. She was pulled out with difficulty, but left her boots sticking in the mud.

A mere male onlooker permitted himself to laugh, and the mud covered inspector, balancing unsteadily, managed to swing about and box his ears.

By the ringlets of Amelia, and the shades of the harpichord—what "ladies" are these?

The Health Return.
There were three cases of plague notified yesterday (all Chinese), one of which terminated fatally.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING

WHITE & COLOURED.

EMBROIDERY & INSERTION.

VAL LACES.

Washing Ribbons
IN ALL COLOURS.

PHONE 644.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. O. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Equipment.
All applications for Equipment, after being endorsed and recommended by the Unit Commander concerned, will in future be addressed to the Stores Officer, Headquarters Office.

Search Supervisors.
All Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables doing Search Supervision duty are warned to attend without fail before the D.S.P. (R.) at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, August 27. Uniform optional.

Staff Inspectors.
All Staff Inspectors (ex-regular Police) will attend at this Office on Tuesday, August 27, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

Parades Central 5.30 p.m.
Monday, August 26.—No. 2 Company.
Friday, August 30.—No. 3 Company.

Uniform, helmets and spikes. The above Parades will be inspected by a Superintendent at 5 p.m.

Belts.
All ranks below the rank of O.S.M. who have not already done so, are warned to draw belts at H.Q. Office at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27.

Headquarters Club.
The Hana will play at H.Q. Club on Friday, August 30, commencing at 6 p.m.

Typhoon Warning.
The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. to-day:—"Oyolone or Typhoon N. E. of Luzon, direction unknown."

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST.

LOST.—On Shaukiwan Road, Thursday morning, White FOXTERRIER DOG (one side of head black). Reward given. Communicate Box No. 1425 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

CHEER UP!

ADVERTISE

Don't make bad worse

by dropping out of sight.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"
having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified and requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of the goods from ship's side, or Co's lighter.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on Monday, August 26th at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Tuesday, August 30th, 1915, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages, will be landed into Co's Godown, where it will be examined on Friday, August 30th 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained after the goods have left the ship's or lighter's side and or Co's Godown.

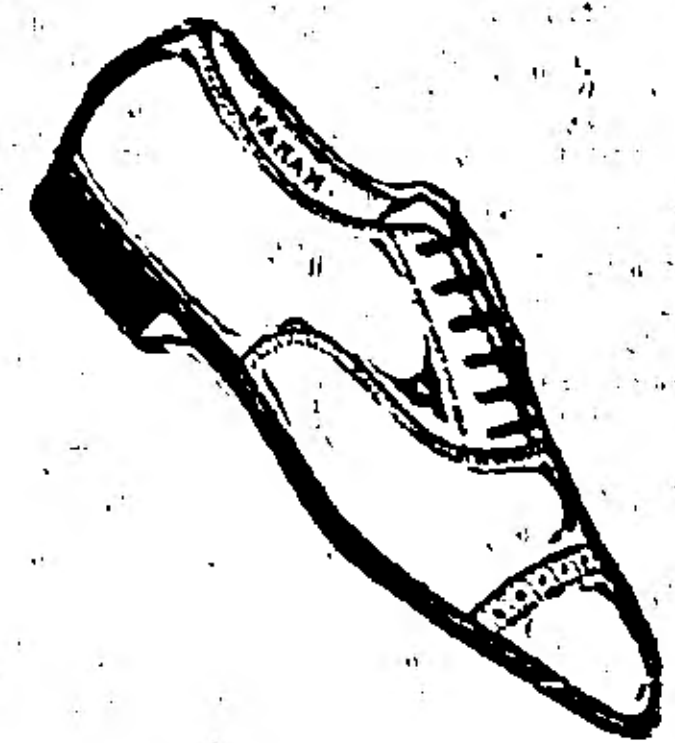
All claims must be presented within three weeks from date of ship's arrival, otherwise it shall not be recognised.

No insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 24th August, 1915.

HANAN



WHITE

SHOES

Made of white canvas uppers with "Rinex" soles and low heels. A very comfortable, cool and durable shoe of "dressy" appearance that will give the utmost satisfaction.

STOCKED IN SHOES AND BOOTS

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 23

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

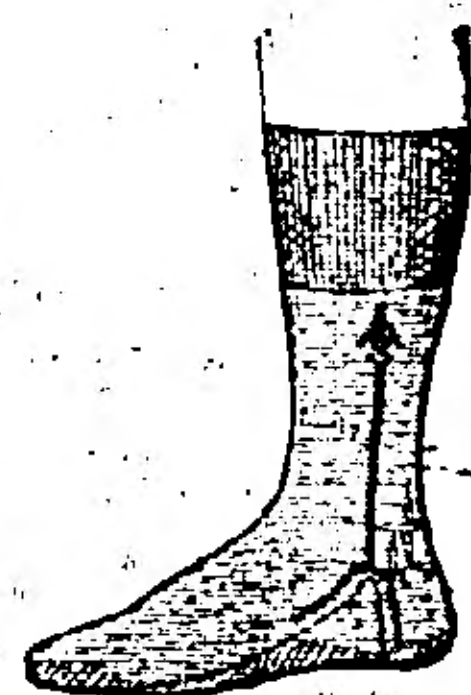
WEAR

"PHENIX" SOCKS!

STOCKED
IN
LISLE
@ 75cts.

SILK
@ \$1.50

CASHMERE
@ \$1.00.



WITH
OR
WITHOUT
CLOCKS.

"PHENIX" stands for all that is best in gentlemen's Hosiery, the wearer being assured of the utmost value.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Wm. POWELL LTD.

SOLE
AGE - TS.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD,
CLASSICAL OPERATIC, SOVG
and DANCE.



ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,

LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

6, Des Vœux Road

Tel. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:--

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & Co., including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater road.

*Phone No. 1540.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE PAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUES & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHANHOI SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppermiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Ship rights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE. REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
Telephone 300 P.N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE

MITSUBISHI SHUJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTSU, KISHIDAKE,
YOSHIMIZU, KAWA, NAKAMURA, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMITAMURA, BISHAI
and YOSHIKAWA COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:
—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, TIENTSIN, DALIEN,
TSENFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bantley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. KAWATE, Manager,

No. 14, Padder Street, Hongkong.

TO SAIL

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "CHINA,"

will sail for Manila on or about
27th August, 1918.

For passage and freight
Apply to:—

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

S.S. "JUTLANDIA"

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from San
Francisco, with general cargo
and cargo transferred from the
S.S. "ARAKAN," consignees of
cargo are hereby notified that
the cargo will be landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and
stored at consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, and must
also complete assignment of
existing rights and claims
against the Dutch steamer
S.S. "ARAKAN" as required by
the Division of Operations of the
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
before bills of Lading can be
countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on Monday, the 26th
August, 1918, at 10 a.m.
All claims must be presented
within one month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 26th
August, 1918, will be subject to
rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co.'s S.S. "CHINA"
sailed from Shanghai Thursday morning,
August 22nd, and may be expected to
arrive in Hongkong on Saturday
afternoon, August 24th.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL-SYMBOL	MEANING
1. (RED) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
2. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
3. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
4. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
5. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
6. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
7. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	

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6. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
7. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL-SYMBOL	MEANING
1. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
2. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
3. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
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7. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	

SIGNAL-SYMBOL	MEANING
1. (Black) (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HURRIED GERMAN RETREAT.

FALLING BACK ON FIFTY-MILE FRONT.

FURTHER BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

London, August 22. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of August 22, states:—Last night we established ourselves along nearly the whole railway between Moyenneville and Beaumont, except in the Miraumont sector. We fell back in the vicinity of Achiet-le-Grand, where the enemy concentrated. Sharp fighting occurred at Bassegard, between Miraumont and Pessieux, which is finally in our possession. None of the enemy counter-attacks were pushed with great strength or determination, nor did they cause us to give ground. The operations launched between Albert and Bray were eminently satisfactory, more than a thousand prisoners being taken, including yesterday's captures, total 5,000. There is an unconfirmed report that Albert is completely in our hands. In Flanders we are steadily advancing towards Baillencourt. Our successes of to-day and yesterday entailed quite light casualties.

French Captures.

London, August 22.

A French communique states:—During the night our troops maintained contact with the enemy between the Mats and the Oise and east of the Oise. We occupied Le Plémont, Thiescourt, Neanecourt and Ville and reached the Divette. We are on the edge of the Oise east of Noyon from Sempigny to Breteuil. Further east we captured Bourguignon and St. Paulaux Bois and are pushing north of these villages. We reached the Ailette at Quinoy-Bassee. Between the Ailette and the Aisne there has been no change except in the region of Pommiers, of which we hold the western outskirts.

French Aerial Attacks.

London, August 22.

A French communique states:—Yesterday we brought down seventeen enemy aeroplanes and destroyed six captive balloons. We several times caught the retreating enemy under machine-gun fire in the region of Lessigny and between the Oise and the Aisne. We dropped during the day thirty-four tons of bombs in the region of Chanay, Martail, Vaux Allion and Anisy-le-Chateau. During night-time we dropped twenty-eight tons on railway stations at Thionville, Coudun and Merisere and also in the battle zone. There were numerous bursts on the objectives and fires were observed on the stations at Oudun, Ham, Guesard, Chauny, Thionville, Thioncourt and Pontavert. Last evening the Germans bombarded Dunkirk with shells of great calibre, seven civilians being killed and one injured.

German Reports.

London, August 22.

A German wireless official message states:—The British and New Zealanders attacked between Moyenneville and the Ancre. Their first onslaught broke down before our battle positions and we recaptured in counter-attacks portions of the ground which we had ceded.

According to plan, we retired a short distance south-west of Noyon and also withdrew our troops from Carlepont wood to behind the Oise. The enemy gained ground at Blermoourt.

A German official message, issued this evening, says:—The English, in large scale attacks north-west of Bapaume and between Albert and the Somme, failed.

The Capture of Albert.

London, August 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—English, East County, London and Australian troops holding the sector between the Somme and the Ancre attacked with the object of carrying the positions on the high ground traversed by the Bray-Somme and Albert Road. The attack was completely successful. We captured the whole of the objectives at an early hour and advanced two miles on a front of over six miles. We re-took Albert. The enemy strongly resisted at several points, particularly on the slopes north of Bray, which itself formed part of our objectives in this latter sector. A counter-attack pressed us back five hundred yards. Fighting continued for some time in Albert until the town was finally cleared by our troops. In this successful operation we took 1,400 prisoners and a few machine guns. We also made progress on the left bank of the Ancre, south of Beaumont.

North of the Ancre, the enemy counter-attacked heavily at a number of points. After the repulse of one assault in the early morning in the Tiraumont sector, the enemy again attacked in this sector and entered our positions. Our counter-attack immediately drove him out. The enemy also succeeded north-east of Achiet-le-Grand in pressing back our forward posts, but again our counter-attack re-established the position. We took 200 prisoners. We repulsed other attacks east of Oucelle.

East of Moyenneville we took prisoners to the total number of 5,000 yesterday and to-day. Between the Somme and Moyenneville, on the Lys front, we progressed east of Merville in the direction of Neuberquin, taking prisoners and machine guns. We also advanced our line north of Billeul on a front of one-and-a-half miles, taking prisoners. We repulsed a raid in the neighbourhood of Dickebath.

A Graphic Battle Picture.

London, August 22.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the evening of the 22nd inst., gives a graphic battle picture. He says:—General Mangin's advance this morning was remarkably swift. The troops at noon were seven miles beyond yesterday's line at certain points. How they harried the Germans is shown by the fact that the footbridges on the Oise were left intact. Our advance was so swift that the line became vague. It is difficult to make a line now the war of movement has resumed. The order of battle nowadays is as follows:—Well beyond the infantry patrols advance guards slip cleverly ahead, ceaselessly harassing the Germans. Cavalry patrol advances in open country, exploring woods and farms. They may be seen starting to gallop from the front lines and then slowing down and scouting in No-Man's Land. From time to time a party of troops return at a gallop, bringing back information. No less picturesque are the crews of the tanks, covered with dust and oil. They look like niggers. Tanks everywhere closely follow the infantry, reducing the machine-gun nests as the latter unmask themselves or are reported. Behind tanks comes the artillery. Batteries pass at a cantering pace to take up new positions where they generally do not stay very long these days. Supply columns follow up and advance at equal speed. Limbers no longer bring up ammunition at a walk. They come up at a gallop in a cloud of dust. The most striking part of the battle picture, however, is the close co-operation of the air-service as a fighting arm. The weather was close and threatening to-day, yet French aeroplanes aloft were as numerous as ever, mercilessly harrying the German aeroplanes that appear. Our bombers fly ahead of the infantry, bombing the German columns and convoys. Some of the latter plunge in all directions and in disorder in attempts to escape the hail of bombs. When these are cornered they are pursued and peppered with machine gun bullets. The congestion on the Somme road, where the Germans are retreating, is the greater as the Germans occupy battle. There is question of surprise. Re-inforced, they counted on stubbornly resisting, yet on the second day they were already bending and are now retreating in confusion.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HURRIED GERMAN RETREAT.

Role of the British Airmen.

London, August 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Thick mist prevented aeroplanes from participating in the early stage of the attack north of the Ancre on the 21st inst., but when the weather cleared their participation became active. Airman attacked hostile troops and transports at low altitudes with bombs and machine-guns, scattering ammunition wagons and marching columns; also in several cases guns firing at our tanks were silenced. By means of bombs and machine-gunning from the air, we destroyed 21 aeroplanes and drove down eight out of control. Eight British machines are missing.

Our night-bombers dropped twenty-five and a half tons of bombs on different targets. Cambrai and Maroing stations were heavily attacked, as were also a number of railway bridges, lines, aerodromes and billets. We broke down Aubigny-au-Bac bridge on the Douai-Cambrai road. All our machines returned. One of our night fliers brought down in flames a large enemy bomber. One British machine reported missing yesterday has now returned.

In Full Retreat.

London, August 22.

A Paris semi-official message states:—The enemy is in full retreat on both sides of the Oise and between the Mats and the Oise on a front of fifty kilometres. Our light detachments have crossed the Divette.

GERMANY AND COLOURED RACES.

Some Striking Contrasts.

London, August 22.

Interviewed by Reuter, the Hon. W. M. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, replying to Dr. Balfour's demand that Germany's Colonial possessions should correspond to the measure of protection which the Germans had accorded to the coloured races, said he had no personal knowledge of Africa, but as regards the Pacific Islands, "I am able to say that Germany is hated and detested by the native races, who, on the other hand, have shown in a most practical form their sympathy with Britain. The natives of New Zealand, Fiji, Nauru, Tonga and Gilbert Islands and other places have made supreme sacrifices for the Allied cause." Contrariwise, Mr. Massey said he had never heard of any native of any island occupied by Germany before the war who wanted to fight for Germany.

RED GUARD GENERAL IN BRITISH HANDS.

London, August 22.

According to a message from Amsterdam, the *Weser Zeitung* learns from Archangel that General Petapoff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army in Murman, was caught by peasants when fleeing and given up to the British.

A STAIN ON IRELAND'S GOOD NAME.

London, August 22.

The Ulster Unionist Council has sent a manifesto to President Wilson denouncing the Dublin Anti-Conscription Manifesto as a stain on Ireland's good name.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Rising River.

The Canton River is still rising and the current is exceedingly strong. Many ferries and boats have been capsized during the last few days. All the low land in the city is inundated, and the inhabitants are hurriedly preparing to remove to higher levels and are taking precautions against unforeseen consequences. On the 22nd inst. the Captain Superintendent of Police issued a notification to all sections of the city to re-enforce the regulations proclaimed during the great floods in the last few years. He has also proclaimed that if any persons rob or set fire to houses in the submerged region, they will be shot immediately. Business in the city has shown a very considerable falling-off since the typhoon on the 15th inst., and is now entirely at a standstill on account of the rising water. Many parts of the railroad of the Canton-Kowloon Railway have been washed away. The greatest breach is one of over 300 feet at Sak-Luk-Kou. The line cannot be opened to traffic for at least two weeks. The cost of restoring the broken line will be about half a million dollars.

Proposed Vice-Ministers.

The Administrative Council of the Military Government has proposed to appoint Chung Yu-wood, nephew of late Admiral Oving Pei-kwang, as Vice-Minister of the Navy, and Wan Chang-yin as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Union Military Government.

Shum's Intentions.

Shum Juan-nan circulated a telegram on the 21st inst. announcing his acceptance of the Presidency of the Administrative Council. The Canton press states that he will go to inspect the Boosa Higgs fort and to visit the naval school at Wansapoa.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon to-day:—"Typhoon in about 124 degrees Long E. and 21 degrees Lat North, moving N. W."

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—

13th Sunday after Trinity, 25th August, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Ouseley. Psalms: Jones and Lemon. Te Deum: Ouseley, Turle and Tallis (2nd Day). Benedictus: Langdon. Hymns: 207, 36, 215. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 119, verses 33, 38, 41, 42, 47, 48, 52, & G.P. in unison. Hymn 207, verses 1, & 5, in unison. Hymn 36, verses 1 & 4, in unison. Litany (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Purcell and Turle. Middle Voluntary: Legendre—Guilmant. Magnificat: Goss (5th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Purcell (1st evening). Hymns: 595, 208, 19. N.B.—Psalms 119, verses 73, 74, 81, 86, 89, 90, in unison. Hymn 208, verses 1, in unison. Hymn 19, verses 1, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—13th Sunday after Trinity, 25th August, 1918. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. and after Evening Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Ouseley. Psalms: 119, Verses 33 to 55. Jones and Lemon. Te Deum: Lewes, Cooke and Hopkins. Benedictus: Mornington, 25th Morning. Hymn: 14. Hymn: 253. Hymn: 557. Hymn: 584. (First 2 and last 2 verses). God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 119, Verses 73 to 96. As set. Magnificat: Turle, 30th Evening. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymn: 322. Hymn: 298. Hymn: 186. Hymn: 444. (Tune 139).

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 25th August, Morning service at 11 o'clock. Hymns: 218, 513, 534, 273, Psalm 90. Evening service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 353, 270, 175, 215, 219. Communion at the close of the evening services. Preacher: Rev. D. G. D. Thomson, F.R.G.S.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday August 25th, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Mr. A. H. Harris. Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service and Sermon at 6.30 p.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday,

INDIAN WATCHMAN PROSECUTED.

Sins of Omission and Commission.

Calum Deem, an Indian watchman, was charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with neglect of duty.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., said that defendant was charged with neglect of duty, but he was also going to add another charge, that of aiding and abetting in the larceny of 34 boxes of tin-plates. The duties of the watchman were to go round the premises every half-hour. On the night in question, Mr. Lightburn did not see defendant pass by his house, as it was customary for him to do. He then went down and saw one of the windows in a godown open, and on searching they found that the tin-plates were missing.

Mr. Lightburn, manager of the installation department of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. at North Point, in giving evidence, said that defendant was on duty on August 18th between 6 and 12 p.m. His duty was to go round the place every half hour, and in so doing he had to pass his (witness's) house. On the day in question between 9.30 and 10.30 p.m. he was sitting on the verandah, and did not see defendant pass by. He then left his house, which was over the office, and went along the water-front to find the defendant. When on the way he heard voices, and, with a light in his hand, he could see six Chinese trespassers running away.

Answering Mr. Lewis, witness said that when he reached the spot he did not see defendant. He went along the water front and found defendant standing in a door in the passage-way. When he was detected he ran away. He saw thirty-four boxes of tin plates in the passage-way and the next day, in taking stock of tin plates, he found that 34 boxes were missing.

After defendant had stated his case, his Worship fined him \$38, or six weeks' hard labour.

"THE POWER OF EVIL."

Progress of the Seamen's Boycott Campaign.

Brigadier-General Page Croft, M.P., speaking at the Albert Hall on a recent afternoon, said that bishops and archbishops were still telling us to love the Germans. He could find nothing in his Bible which taught him that we ought to love or even condone evil. He felt that the Church Militant might perform a better task in going from church and chapel, town and hamlet, carrying the flaming torch inspiring the people to greater efforts and calling on them to cast out the powers of evil and end sinful militarism. Above all, we were fighting that Christianity might survive, and if the German friends prevailed the light of the world would be extinguished.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the German boycott decided on last year by the seamen of this country, which was to last at least a month for every fresh crime committed by the enemy, had up till now reached five years and eight months. "We have put on a couple of months for last Sunday's events," said Mr. Wilson. The 250,000 men in the shipping industry were determined not to tolerate any German on a British ship, and were unanimously agreed that they would not take a ship to any German port so long as the boycott lasted.

Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Westleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m.

MALAY FEDERAL COUNCIL.

The Military Service Bill.

The Federal Council met at Kuala Kangsar on August 13.

After passing several minor Bills, among which the only one causing discussion was the Railway Amendment (during the discussion the Unofficials successfully opposed the clause giving immunity from liability with respect to goods).

The Military Service Bill was introduced by two lengthy speeches by the Legal Adviser and the High Commissioner. The former said that the Bill was the same as the Straits measure, with all amendments.

His Excellency then made a speech, giving an exhaustive survey of the position since the Straits Unofficials opposed the first Bill in September last. He strongly commented on the failure of the advisory committee and related how a Straits employer appealed to the Colonial Office for a definite ruling on man power depletion, resulting in a revival of the old Bill, one section of which was already passed in the Registration Bill. He could not give definite figures of the latter, but was of opinion that the result would not be very large. The chief object was to grant certificates to all indispensable men, but the need for men was greater than ever. He gave an interesting history of the prohibition of married men going, but said that if the embargo on families was removed, he would proceed with the appointment of a Committee for deciding on allowances. His Excellency replied largely to the Straits press comments, strongly refusing to accept the plea for grants without enquiry, saying that the Government could not be generous to that extent with the revenues, and emphasising that men could not be treated differently from those going to the front from home.

The meeting adjourned until next day.

The Unofficials' Speeches.

When the Federal Council resumed the Military Service Bill entered the discussion stage, Mr. Kenion leading a free Unofficial protest against the inconclusive Government policy and making a stirring appeal that the Bill should be definitely declared as an effort to raise a force for active service, and not a mere eye-wash or whitewash. He expressed the opinion that at least a couple of hundred of a class could go, and endeavoured to show what were local essential industries, and what were not, placed miners and accountants as indispensable, bankers and merchants as partly so, but planters less than was now considered indispensable. No more than one man to 1,000 acres should be allowed. The banks should adjust or curtail business by rejecting accounts below \$500. More lawyers could be spared and merchants should combine agencies. Finally, Government should give a guide to the tribunals as to how many should go.

The speaker made a strong plea for allowances to wives and children.

Mr. Kidderley said that the P. A. M. recently took a census of planters which worked out at about one man to 525 acres. He considered one for 800 acres possible.

Mr. Brash wasted all miners exempted.

The Chief Secretary repudiated the idea that the Bill was to serve the employers.

His Excellency also replied, quoting the Malacca member's statement in the Straits Council that no more planters could be spared. He considered the U.M.C. resolution not coherent, as the Government for just two years had been paying second-class passages of men leaving to join up.

Mr. Kenion returned to the charge in the committee stage by moving an amendment to grant passages and allowances not exceeding \$200 to a wife and \$50 for each child.

The amendment was rejected and the Bill passed the same as the Straits Bill.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Von Hintze's Visit to Manila.

The report that Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister to Norway, has succeeded Dr. von Kuhlmann as German Foreign Secretary is of unusual interest to the United States. For Hintze was the identical young flag-officer who was sent by von Diederich, to Dewey at Manila Bay. Only four years ago Admiral von Diederich, in an article published in the *German Marine Rundschau*, said: "On July 16, 1898, my flag officer, Captain-Lieutenant Hintze, carried to Admiral Dewey verbal explanations, and what now follows I take from the report of Captain-Lieutenant Hintze (the same whom Admiral Dewey in his autobiography described as a 'capable, tactful young officer'). Admiral Dewey said he was satisfied with the information, expressing his thanks, etc."

In his autobiography published in 1915 Dewey referred to the unnamed flag-officer in the following words: "On the following day Vice-Admiral von Diederich sent a capable, tactful young officer of his staff with a memorandum of grievances. When I heard them through, I made the most of the occasion by using him as a third person to state cordially, coolly, and firmly my attitude in a verbal way, which he conveyed to his superior so successfully that Admiral von Diederich was able to understand my view."

No such favorable picture of the then flag-officer was drawn by Capt. Coghlan in his speech in 1899 at the Union League Club, New York, when he revealed Dewey's trouble at Manila. (Capt. Coghlan on that occasion said: "An officer of our friend Admiral von Diederich came down one day to make complaint, and I heard him tell the Admiral about the complaint, and I heard the Admiral reply: 'Tell your admiral those ships of his must stop when I say so. I wish to make the blockade of this harbor complete.'") The German officer replied: "But we fly the flag." Dewey answered: "Those flags can be bought at a half a dollar everywhere. Tell your admiral I am blockading here. Now note carefully what I say, and tell your admiral that I say it. I have been making the blockade as easy for everybody as I could, but I am getting tired of the puerile war here. It has been of such a character that a man would not notice it, although children might fight over it, but the time has arrived when it must stop. Tell your admiral that the slightest infraction of any rule will mean anything. It will be accepted and resented immediately. If your people are ready for war with the United States they can have it at any time."

Capt. Coghlan said further: "As he left with a face about this long [Coghlan holding his hands apart] the German said to me: 'I think your admiral does not exactly understand.'"

Hintze after Manila rose to high rank in the German naval service. In 1901 he was made the first officer on the line-ship Kaiser Wilhelm. In the fall of 1902 he joined the admiralty staff of the German navy. In June, 1903, Hintze became naval attaché in the Scandinavian countries, and aide de-camp of the Kaiser in 1907. Hintze was ennobled in 1908 and sent to St. Petersburg as German naval attaché. The world again heard of Hintze when he received the rank of rear-admiral at the same time being retired from naval service to become the German Minister to Mexico. To reach his post Hintze had to pass through the United States innocently.

The name of Paul von Hintze was repeatedly mentioned by American newspapers and magazines when he was German representative in Mexico and plotted against the United States, but few people in America knew then, any more than they do now, that the Admiral von Hintze whose name appeared on the passenger list of the steamer Ryndam, sailing from New York May 17, was once the young flag-officer whom Diederich sent to Dewey at Manila.

A NEW VIEWPOINT.

Standardisation as Stagnation.

Standardisation is a good thing, but when it interferes with improvement it has gone too far. A standard should be a standard only until something better has been devised. Broadly speaking, permanent standards are admissible only where there is no question of good or bad, but only of selecting some one size or type for convenience of reproduction or replacement. Even here there is room for discussion, as in cases where speed is vastly more important than anything else. It has been charged, for instance, that efforts to standardise completely the parts of aeroplane motors are chiefly responsible for the delay in our air programme. In an article on this subject in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), the writer asserts that there is no such thing as a completely "standardised industry," and that even if there were, the standardisation would probably prove all progress. He writes:—

"Problems in economics are seldom as simple as they seem. Usually many factors are involved in each problem. It requires a careful listing of all the factors if serious errors are to be avoided, for otherwise an important factor may be entirely forgotten in solving the problem. Thus, in estimating the saving to be effected by standardising structures and machines, the estimator may easily forget that the time lost in effecting the standardisation may far outweigh in value the saving effected, as illustrated in the standardisation of freight-cars.

"There is also another factor of great importance in such an economic problem, namely, the retardation of improvement as a consequence of standardisation. On this point listen to what Alva B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said in a paper read at the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of United States:

"If, however, it should be urged that the advantages of standardisation to which the railroads can work would in the long run be sufficient to compensate for the disadvantages of present increased confusion, then some principle must be discovered by which standardisation shall avoid the cessation, if not the extinction, of improvement. Every improvement in some sense involves the destruction of standardisation. It would be an evil day for American engineering and for American progress in the art of transportation which would involve a policy of discouragement to new and useful improvements in the art. We should therefore look carefully before we leap, to make sure that we are not giving up the substance of continued growth in efficiency and economy, to grasp the chimera of standardisation. Especially should this be considered most carefully when the world-wide danger of this war is upon us.

"It is now being asserted that the delay in executing our airplane-construction programme is mainly attributable to the standardisation of the motor. But, whether this is true or not, it is evident that very soon our much-advertised 'Liberty motor' will probably be obsolete; for, in the battle of engineering wit, constantly going on among the engineers of the warring nations, the 'standard' of to-day will undoubtedly form the scrap-heap few months hence.

"In this connection it is pertinent to speak of a recent remark made by Secretary Lane to the effect that if the Government is to assume permanent ownership of any industry—the railways, for example—it should select only those industries that have become 'standardised.' Mr. Lane is a lawyer, and, although an exceptionally able man, his experience has evidently not been along scientific lines. Otherwise he would never have spoken of a 'standardised industry.' There is no such thing outside of countries like China and India, where men have standardised themselves into rigid classes or castes.

"Is railway transportation a 'standardised industry'? No. Is telephony a 'standardised industry'?

EFFECT OF AIR RAIDS.

Characteristic American Comment.

"They'll get me if it's to be the way!" This is the sentiment either frankly expressed or covertly harboured by the 7,000,000 people in London since the hardening process which they have undergone through the air menace. This spirit of resignation to the inevitable is shown in various ways. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:—

The city has many stories of the odd behaviour of prominent citizens when bombs are thundering about the city. A post of wide renown sits in an armchair in his three-story home—absolutely no protection from the German explosives—balancing a small bust of Nelson on his head, defying the Huns to "hit that mark!" He has never been accused of mental lapses. Perhaps he got his inspiration from the fact that the huge statue of Nelson on top of the Trafalgar Square monument has withstood all the raids.

The Earl of Dudley gets in a taxicab and rides leisurely about the city. He had difficulty in finding a chauffeur who would brave the attacks. Now, whenever a warning is given, the Earl is said to call his driver and to move about anywhere—until the "All clear" is given.

Benjamin B. Russell, a packing-house representative, of Chicago, goes to bed. His room is close to the roof of a leading hotel, and a "hit" would be sure to kill him. "My notion is," he says, "that the ideal system is to go to sleep; then if you're killed you'll never know it."

The demesne of Londoners has changed slightly, however, since it has been demonstrated that no building will withstand a direct hit from one of the Gotha bombs. The latest form of fashions would, if it struck the Woolworth Building, for instance, probably crash through ten or fifteen floors before stopping. Ten stories is the maximum height of buildings in London. Most of them are five and six.

The Hun dreads a dose of his own medicine. This was amusingly illustrated in the case of a German aviator who, after a raid on London, was brought down, crippled. The *Herald* correspondent writes:—

He was sent to a hospital, where he boasted of the ruin caused in London by the German bombs. Two nights later a German air-raid took place in the neighbourhood, and so terror-stricken was the wounded German he got out of bed and tried to find refuge in the room below. He was so frightened, however, that he fell down-stairs and suffered fatal injuries.

"Far from it," replied the chief engineer of a great telephone company to the query of a public utility commissioner. "I have a son," said the engineer, "and I entertain too strong a hope for his future to believe that, if he follows my profession, he will have nothing new to achieve, nothing to do but maintain and operate a system that my associates and I have designed and built."

"Is farming a 'standardised industry'? It is among the oldest of industries, yet who would dare say that progress in it has nearly reached an end? Luther Burbank has recently written a twelve-volume monograph, the prime object of which is to demonstrate that man has scarcely begun to realise what can be accomplished in the way of improving fruits and plant products in general. By increasing the yield of many plants threefold; by inventing new species of plants; and by entirely changing the habits of plants, Burbank has forever dispelled the illusion that farming can be greatly improved by mechanical methods only.

"No, valuable as 'standardisation' may be under certain conditions, it must be remembered that it has many economic limitations, not the least of which is the tendency to sacrifice future progress in order to curtail present waste."

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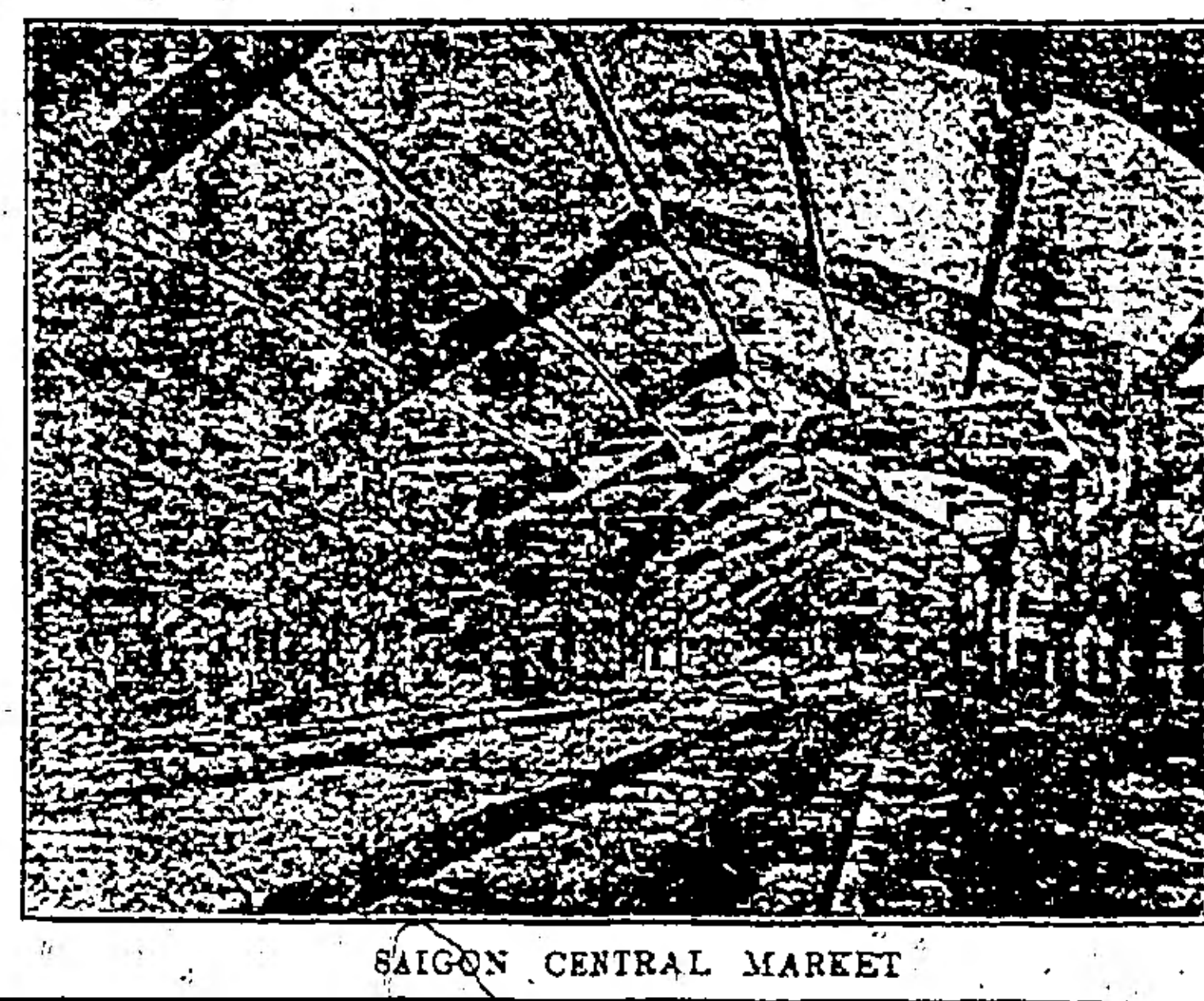
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STARVED EDUCATION.

The New Bill Reviewed.

Sir James Yorall, M.P., writes in the *Daily News*:—

A friend of mine, travelling north, the other day found himself the unwilling companion of two "bookies," who offered him, flourished Treasury notes about, displayed a 220 week-end hotel bill, and informed the whole compartment that they had successfully dodged the Military Service Act and meant to do so "for the duration of the war."

I hear that the like of those two indispensable may be found in any well-known public-house bar. Meanwhile the school-leavers of 22,000 out of 42,000 elementary school head and assistant masters had joined the forces, and 5,000 more are being called up. I do not know the figures for the secondary and technical and private schools, but many thousands of schoolmasters have left them for the Army or Navy. As one of the ancient seats of learning the other day I was told by a great don that the undergraduate now consisted of "a few persons and pagans," the latter being youngsters of yellow race. The other night I addressed the students of two training colleges for schoolmasters. Before the war each college contained about 120 students. Now jointly, and in a building meant for the housing of theological students, those institutions contain 24. These colleges have been nine times decimated. Of the 24, three are discharged soldiers, one of them moving gallantly on two artificial legs; of the remaining 21 some 15 will be in the Army in September.

The House of Commons has passed the principal clauses of a great Education Bill. Day after day I have sat there silently, partly to avoid taking time from those speakers who know so much more about the schools than I do, but partly also because I felt that I was watching the pompous passage of a simulacrum. It was essential that somebody should hold his tongue if the Bill is not to die of debate and time-wasting, but also I had the sensation that what I watched was a funeral, not a pageant of inauguration. For whence are the teachers of the new schools to come? How are even the existing schools to be manned? Teachers of 61 are this week being sent away into the Army. There are

no undergraduates; no students-in-training worth counting, coming on to fill their places. I have done what I could to get wounded or disabled teachers back from camps and hospitals in this country into the schools, but not one has been so returned for every twenty that are gone.

The teachers themselves cannot protest against this disregard of teaching as being an "indispensable" occupation, of national importance. No teacher would willingly face his boys whose fathers are dead, disabled, or prospectively dying, if he, of military age, should be retained as indispensable; and teachers have not put forward the claim that they as teachers ought to be exempt. But surely the schools must go on? I do not understand why Local Education Authorities, the Board of Education, and even the National Service Department, do not see and see to it that the schools for boys must go on.

Women teachers cannot fill all the gaps, though they are working more splendidly than ever. A correspondent of the *Daily News* recently cited a case in which two women were endeavouring to fill the place of four men who had left one school. That case is typical; presently the ratio will be two women to the work of five men. In the *Schoolmaster* advertisements for teachers increase weekly; in the streets the behaviour of lads deteriorates weekly. I certainly do not expect the lads to be "persons," but they will become "pagans" if this drain on the school-staffs goes on.

Chinese Customs Duties. It will be remembered that some time ago the Powers concerned agreed to revise the Chinese Customs duties on an effective 5 per cent. basis. The revised tariff is to be put into force immediately on the conclusion of the war, and it was decided to consider the drafting of a tariff to be enforced *ad interim*. According to information received at Tokyo, it has now been decided to abandon consideration of the *ad interim* tariff, but immediately to set about fixing details of the permanent revision. It is reported that this is due to certain special circumstances, which the Tokyo message says are not entirely owing to the wishes of Japan, but also due to the wishes of China, though it is yet impossible to give full particulars of the said special circumstances.

BELGIAN JUDGES STRIKE

How the Germans are Embarrassed.

A curious picture of the passive resistance is given by the *Westminster Gazette*, which tells us that the Germans can find "no honorable man" who will administer justice for them:—

"Last February all the Belgian magistrates went on strike as a protest against the deportation of the President of the Court of Appeal. The administration of the law thus became paralysed, but the Germans did not dare to replace the magistrates by their 'Activist' friends, as among the latter were only a few men of the necessary education and standing. In other directions the German attempt to place 'Activists' in positions of importance has failed, and over thirty of them have been dismissed from the Ministry of Justice.

"By a recent decree the German Governor-General, von Falkenhause, has instituted a German court for both civil and military affairs. As a result of the new regulations, even in Flanders, German and not Flemish has become the official language, and only German judges administer justice. This arbitrary measure, although quite unjustified by international law, is regarded by the Belgian people as a striking admission by the German authorities that they are unable to find in Flanders any honorable man willing to assume the post of magistrate in the present circumstances.

"As a matter of fact, the authorities are greatly embarrassed by the resistance of the Belgian Courts, and the German magistrates will only deal with those cases in which Germans or some of their allies figure as applicants or defendants. Their number is still restricted by Article 12 of the German decree, which provides that 'Prosecutions against soldiers of the German or allied armies are not admitted. Officials serving the German authorities in Flanders and Wallonia are in this case considered as German soldiers.'

"This article, has no doubt been added, to protect the few traitors who have accepted employment under the enemy, and thus 'Activists' are placed above the law, although their masters do not consider them fit to administer it."

THE MODEL BATTLEFIELD.

A Requisite of Modern Warfare.

Perhaps you haven't heard, says "young Sub." in the *Daily Chronicle*, of the clay modellers on the Western front? Yet they are playing a most important part in the war. Clay modelling is the very latest thing in modern warfare; it is newer than aerial fighting. In fact it follows closely on the heels of the war in the air, for without the aeroplane and the air photographer there would be no war clay modelling. It is as off-shoot of air reconnaissance. An old Army officer, asked what was the most important thing in warfare, replied, without hesitation, "Reconnaissance; get to know your ground, and the ground held by the enemy," and his verdict is amply supported by modern military text books.

Trench warfare unquestionably makes reconnaissance difficult but the flying machine and the unerring eye of the camera have overcome the difficulty and made possible such accurate observation of enemy ground and positions as was never dreamed of in the old days of infantry patrols.

The days of the haphazard attack are over. Every attempt to advance is preceded by the most extensive aerial reconnaissance and most elaborate preparation and rehearsal behind the lines.

The bird-men with their camera eyes swarm over the Hun trenches, taking photographs which reveal, with wonderful accuracy, the defensive systems of the enemy, the nature of the ground, the best places for cover, and so on. These precious plates are rapidly developed, and a picture is pieced together which gives a complete indication of the main features of the ground to be won and the methods the Huns have taken to prevent its capture.

The matter does not rest there. This is where the clay modellers come in. Working from the photographs, they construct a complete clay model of the enemy sector which is to be attacked. The contour of the ground is accurately reproduced. Hun trenches and strong points are put in, woods and buildings are faithfully shown in their exact position. It is the ground that has to be attacked—and won. A

MISSIONARIES.

The Kaiser's Use of Them.

The Kaiser's particular brand of piety is seen, thinks the *New York Globe*, in the expedients he employs to justify land-grabbing. Two missionaries murdered by the Chinese in 1897 brought him Kiao-chow, and an eminent German is quoted as saying: "They were very far missionaries." The *Globe* ruminates:—

"In 1900, when the Kaiser exhorted his troops to play the part of Attila's Huns in China, and von Waldersee, as commander-in-chief of the international expedition, carried out instructions until General Ochsner rebuked him, the Kaiser wanted to grab a new piece of China, but he was successfully headed off. Missionary or ambassador or grand duke, any one is good enough excuse for the Kaiser when conquest fever rages within him. If no handy assassination offers a pretext, then he is able to improvise another. For example, when Lepine and Trotzky did not immediately jump through the hoop and sign the Brest-Litovsk treaties, orders were given to tear Estonia and Transcaucasia from Russia. During the two centuries of its life the Hohenzollern dynasty has always been able find reasons why it should raid the lands of other people."

Watch as a Compass. For this purpose disregard the minute hand, and note the arc the hour hand makes with the noon of the day—not the midnight—and draw an imaginary line bisecting this arc. Point this line towards the sun and the xii will point towards the 'south.'

toy, if you like, but one of extraordinary value. Day after day the troops who will participate in the attack study the clay reproduction—study it until every enemy trench, every copse, every ruined chateau or farmhouse is familiar to them as their own line. Then there are rehearsals, with the clay model as a guide. The enemy position is reproduced behind our lines, and the attack is practised until every man knows exactly what he is to do, where he will encounter the most difficult country, and where he is likely to meet the most determined opposition.

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corned—Ham Ngau Li	1.00
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Heart—Ngau Sam	20
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	each 10
Feet—Ngau Keuk	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb. 13
Liver—Ngau Kon	6
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Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tai-keuk	set 28
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	26
Leg—Yeung Pei	28
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	29
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	4
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	per set 3
Brains—Chu No	lb. 14
Feet—Chu Keuk	20
Fry—Chu Chup	18
Head—Chu Tau	each 10
Heart—Chu Sam	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb. 30
Liver—Chu Kon	24
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	28
Leg—Chu Pei	28
Loin—	21
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	set 65
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	each 9
Heart—Yeung Sam	13
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb. 23
Liver—Yeung Kon	20
Smoking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	26
Suet, Beef—Shang Nga Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	No. 1 20
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Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Man Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	32
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	44
Garoupa—Shek Pan	17
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	22
Herring—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	26
Loach—Wu Yu	29
Lobster—Lung Ha	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	34
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	16
Mullet—Chai Yu	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	14
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	18
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	34
Prawns—Minz Ha	10
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	15
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	14
Roach—Chun Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yu	32
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	25
Shrimps—Ha	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	18
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Choi How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
do. (Chefoo)—Tse Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu	5
(hides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	11
Carambola—Yeung To	each 10
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	lb. 28
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	8
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	each 7
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each 7
Lichee Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28
do. Fresh	28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	18
do. Sweet	18
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoo Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Perseimons, Large—Hang Tsz	12

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cts.
Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb. 4
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Nga Tsai	8
Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Tsai Tau	7
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	5
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwa	5
do. Red—Hang Ke	16
Shanghai—Ye Tsai	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	9
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kau Tsai	25
Chillies Dried—Koa Lat Chiu	12
do. Red—Hung Fa Chiu	8
Green—Ching Lat Chiu	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Lin	each 2
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb. 8
Garlic—Sun Tau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	10
do. Old—Lo Keung	45
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 6
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb. 5
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	8
do. Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	38
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tao Ku	each 10
Musk Melon—Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	8
Okraes	lb. 10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	5
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ot ung Tau	lb. \$1.20
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb. 3
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	3
Japanese—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Fochoh—Fao-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	8
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	1
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tsi Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	7
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	4
Spinach—Yin Tsai	8
Tomatoes—Fan Ka	4
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnips—Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	5
English—Yeung Lo Pak	18
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	5
(American)—Kam San Chit Kwa	18
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	5
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	11
English—Yeung Kan Choi	2
Plantain—Tsi Chiu	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each 11
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Tau	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	14
Walnuts—Hop To	each 1
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	1
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each 1

SEAFOOD.

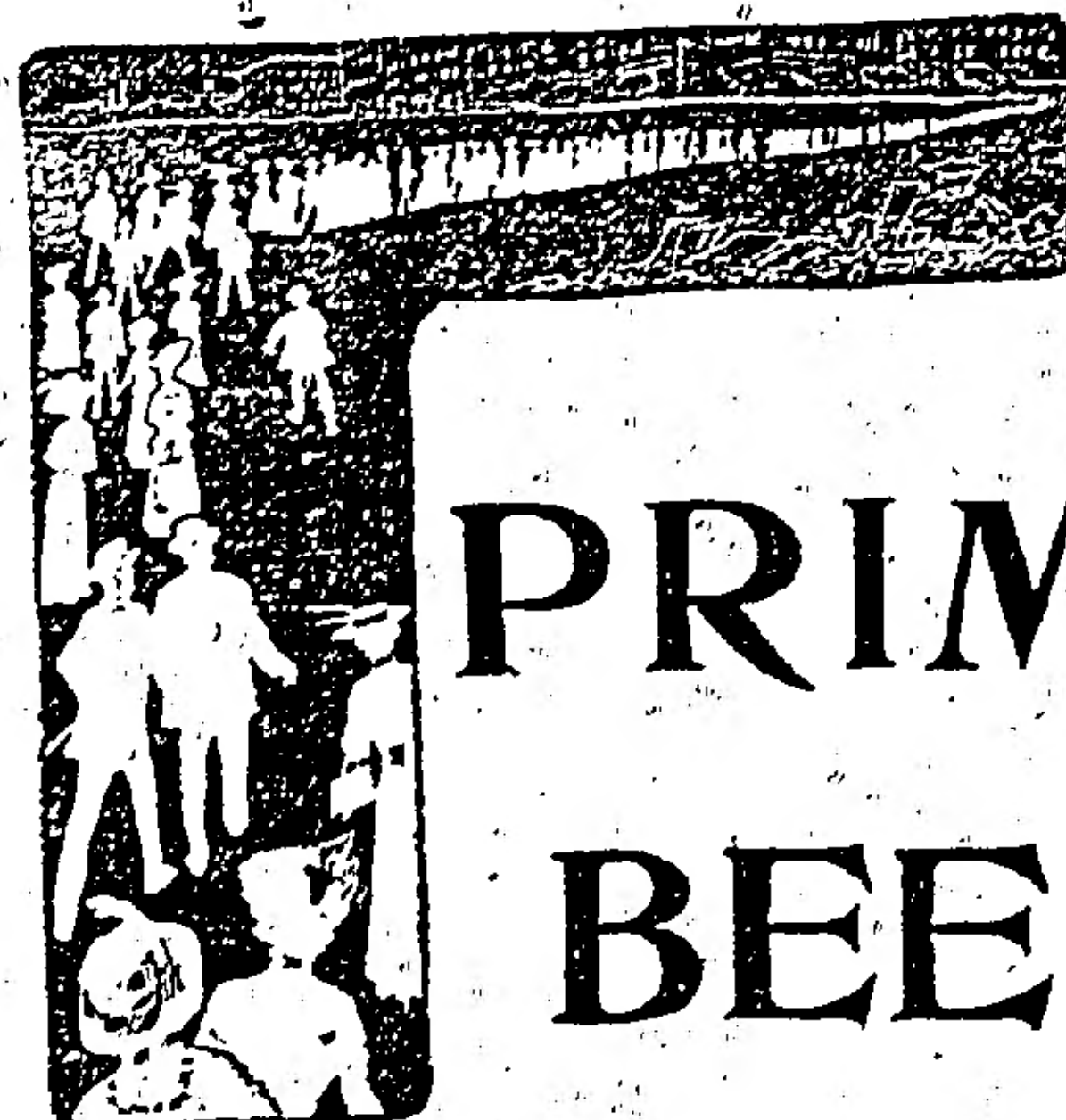
	Cts.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	30
Large	36
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
(fresh)	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Nga	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen—Na	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	1
Quail—Om Chun	1
Partridges—Che Ku	1

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	30
Large	36
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
(fresh)	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Nga	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen—Na	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	1
Quail—Om Chun	1
Partridges—Che Ku	1

VISITING

THE HOME OF



STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held recently at the head office, 49 Szechuen Road, it was decided to recommend to shareholders the payment of a dividend for the financial year ended June 30, 1918, of Tls. 6 per share and a bonus of Tls. 6, amounting in all to a 24 per cent. dividend; and to place to reserve, renewals and repairs two lakhs. This is subject to audit. The date of the annual meeting will be notified later.

Sardines from Borneo.

It is probable that few, if any, people are aware that Borneo waters harbour great quantities of sardines. If you don't believe it, says the *Borneo Herald*, come and do a tour of the islands near Semporne. The sardines, in dense masses, lie close up to the reefs surrounding the islands. They are hunted ceaselessly by bigger fish and devoured by sea gulls if they rise to the surface to escape. The fish could be taken in close meshed seine nets and canned or salted for the Hongkong and Singapore markets. When freshly caught they make delicious eating.

Customs Regulations at Vladivostok.

According to a dispatch from Vladivostok, Mr. Kikuchi, Japanese Consul-General at Vladivostok, has lodged a protest with the Superintendent of Customs there, declaring that the Horvath Government has no authority to direct Customs affairs. No official information on this point has yet been received at Tokyo, but the report is believed to be true. An authority is quoted as saying: "The import and export regulations issued by the Autonomy Council were lenient, and afforded great convenience to the merchants concerned. Subsequently, however, the Horvath Government issued strict rules which the Superintendent of Customs has decided to put into force. This may cause much annoyance to the merchants. It seems that the foreign Consuls then held a conference, and in accordance with the decision reached, Mr. Kikuchi, as doyen of the Consular body, has intimated to the Superintendent of Customs that the Horvath Government has no authority to control Customs affairs, and asked him not to execute the trade regulations framed by this Government. It is considered that the Consular action has nothing to do with the question of how the Horvath Government should be dealt with generally."

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

	3/64
WT Demand	3/6 7/16
60 d/s.	3/8 9/16
60 d/s.	3/8 11/16
4 m/s.	3/8 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	151 3/4
T/T Japan	154 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	84
co & New York	84
T/T Java	162 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	480
Demand, Paris	480 1/2

BUYING.

	3/75
4 m/s. L/C	3/75
4 m/s. D/C	3/75
6 m/s. L/C	3/8
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/8
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	85 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	487 1/2
6 m/s. France	502 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	169
Demand, Singapore	151 3/4
On Haiphong	142 prem.
On Saigon	142 prem.
On Bangkok	4 3/4
Sovereign	560
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42 60
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	DISCOUNT PER \$100:
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	3 1/2 prem.
Canton	7 1/2 a/c.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking - Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital - France 45,000,000.

Paid up 22,500,000.

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. France 11,250,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SAIGON, TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS: In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON, London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

NEW YORK, Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	UP HILL	DOWN HILL
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	8.45 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	9.45 P.M.	9.45 P.M.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 P.M.	10.45 P.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.

